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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.---NO. 38. WEEKLY EDITION. JULY 27, 1872.

THE

Weekly Commercial

FOR THE

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WASHINGTON.

Highly Interesting Revelations.

Rebel Operations in Canada and the Northwest.

History of the Sons of Liberty.

Conspiracy to Burn Northern Cities Established.

Steamboat Burning at St. Louis, &c.

The Northwest Boundary Survey.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1872.

The Case of Consul General Butler.

The *Chronicle*, to-morrow, will give further explanation of the case of Consul General Butler. It appears that the President has not reached Egypt reports came back to the State Department of extremely irregular conduct, both official and personal. Some little time elapsed before this information could be received in shape that justified official action by the President. When it was received the President directed his immediate recall, and the order was given. The friends of Butler went to the State Department, and to the President, and urged that the order might be suspended until Butler could be heard, representing that the reports were greatly exaggerated, and that the simple justice he should not be put out until he had an opportunity of vindicating himself through official investigation. The President yielded, and ordered a searching examination, which has since been undertaken by Gen. Starring. Upon arriving in Egypt the case presented so many ramifications that much more time was consumed in going over the entire field than was thought needful. As soon as the report was received, however, and examined, Butler was recalled by telegraph, and is supposed to be on his way home now. The report on Butler's case shows that not only are all the charges true which have been in circulation, but that the case was even worse than has yet been given to the public.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872.

The report of J. P. Thompson on his operations along the Northern frontier in Canada has been prepared for the President, and will be given out this week. It is dated December, 1863, and is indorsed by Judah P. Benjamin as received by him February 5th, 1864. It details the attempt to organize a rebellion in the Northwest and proves the existence of and gives a considerable history of the Sons of Liberty, and this order is stated to have been abandoned because a Democratic candidate of the Indiana ticket was nominated to expose the whole thing if it was not given up. The certainty of the conspiracy to burn New York and other cities, and those of the frontier is established. The names of the parties entrusted with the projects of burning Cincinnati are given, and the amount of money used to secure this end is stated. The successful burning of steamboats at St. Louis, and partial success on the Ohio, are mentioned. The order of place for releasing prisoners on Johnson Island are also set forth. In one part of the report Thompson writes that he had been considering the propriety of starting South until he saw by Benjamin's "personal," in the New York *News*, that it was not desired that he should. Those in charge of the preparation of the documents are very reticent about it, but the above are believed to be the main points.

The Northwest Boundary Survey.

The commission for the survey of the northwest boundary leaves for the West to-night. It will go direct to St. Paul, and thence to Pembina, where the first point of the boundary is to be fixed. The line to be surveyed is about one thousand miles long, and will require the erection of field astronomical apparatus at about forty stations. The work at each station will require an average of some two weeks, and the whole, with necessary delays on account of winter, is expected to consume fully two years.

A SERIOUS STRIKE.

Mill Workmen at Williamsport, Pa Resort to Violence in Enforcing Their Demands—The Police Successfully Assailed—Non-Strikers Fly for Their Lives—Military Called Out—Several Persons Seriously Wounded.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 22.—The strike of mill workmen in this city has assumed a serious phase. The strikers assembled at about ten o'clock this morning and moved to the upper mill yards. At the mill of Filbert & Otto the police were drawn up in line to guard the place. The crowd assailed them with brickbats, broke through the line and entered the mill. From thence they went through all the mills, the men who were at work fleeing through the lumber piles for their lives. Several fights occurred and many men were assaulted. One boy was struck with a hand-spike by the foreman of the mill, and seriously wounded. Four policemen were seriously wounded. The strikers then moved to the mills below the city, closing those which were at work. The military have been called out and are now parading the streets. The greatest excitement prevails. The strikers will meet to-morrow morning at half-past nine. Some shooting occurred at about seven o'clock this evening, but it was not of a serious character.

Nearly a Murder—Mob Law Threatened.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—At Sidney, Ohio, yesterday morning an unknown man, covered with blood, was brought into town, who, after recovering consciousness and gaining strength to speak, said his name was Jesse Vandalia, Ohio; that on Saturday night he was robbed of four hundred dollars and beaten, and that two men named Taylor and Wickers were the men who robbed him. They were brought to him and identified, and were then thrown in jail. Mob vengeance was threatened, and it was with difficulty that they were saved, the prospect of the man's recovery alone saving the prisoners.

Flaning Mill, Saw Mill, &c., at Dresden, Ohio, Burned—Loss $10,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DRESDEN, O., July 22, 1872.

Akeroyd & Brown's saw and planing mill and J. D. Brown & Co.'s furniture shop were entirely destroyed by fire about noon to-day. The fire spread with such rapidity that nothing could be saved, as the entire building was in flames in ten minutes after the first alarm. The fire originated in the boiler room from shavings. Loss from $7,000 to $10,000. No insurance.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

He Delivers His Promised Speech at St. Louis.

Another Onslaught Upon Grant and His Supporters.

SWALLOWS GREELEY AS A BITTER PILL.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—At the Liberal Republican meeting at the Temple to-night, called for the purpose of electing a county Executive Committee, Senator Schurz delivered a very lenthy and elaborate address, of which the following is a mere outline:

The Senator started out by saying: Standing before my constituents I deem it my duty to give an account of my public conduct, the motives which have governed it, and the ends it is intended to subserve. I can do this in no better way than by expressing freely and frankly my views of the events which have produced the present extraordinary situation of our public national affairs, events in which I took a small part, and also to state what I consider it my duty as a citizen to do in order to protect the best interests of the republic. It has been my misfortune to displease many with whom I co-operated in the political field for many years, and from whom I now, with great regret, find myself separated. To the attacks with which some of them endeavor to overwhelm me I have but one answer.

He then reiterated what he had previously said about never considering his party the supreme arbiter of his sense of duty. He then said:

When I was honored with a seat in the Senate of the United States, I expected to support the administration which then came into power. The tasks it was called to perform were of unusual importance. The civil war was over; its logical results, the abolition of slavery and the organization of free labor. Society in the South was just being reduced to political form and imbedded in the Constitution of the Republic. The first great object of our policy should have been to reconciliate the South, to revive among the Southern people feelings calculated to attach their hearts again to the fortunes of this Union. For let us not indulge in the delusion that the holding together by force of its component parts is a basis upon which a republic can safely rest or long endure. It requires that bond we can get together the hearts of the people, and not their bodies only, and to create that bond was for us the highest object of statesmanship.

He then referred in detail to the different acts of the Administration party, going over ground traversed by himself and others in the Senate. In regard to the Dominican question he made the following statement. When the San Domingo scheme was pending two gentlemen, in intimate relations with the White House, came to me, each one separately, soliciting my support of the project. They assured me if I would give that support, or abstain from opposition, all the patronage I desired would be at my disposal, and every man in that respect one of the most influential in the land. One of these gentlemen subsequently admitted to me, in writing, that the offer was made to me with the consent of the President himself. He said he had withheld this statement a long time, in spite of many provocations, and would still withhold it because, as the papers have recently stated, the President himself put forth the assertion, in a published interview, that he (Schurz) has opposed him because he had not received as much patronage as he wanted.

He then dwelt upon the abuses of patronage and the evils of civil service, stating that there never was a time when the latter was more like a thoroughly drilled, disciplined organization of political agents, or when the public interest was more imperatively overruled by political agency. Referring to President Grant he said: I should prefer not to speak of him did I not stand as the embodiment and personification of a vernicious system, which derives from his individuality its peculiar character. Gratitude for his military services, and respect for his civil virtues, are restrained many from expressing their real opinions concerning him. I shall be the last man to forget or to carry at the ground services he has rendered in the field of war. The honors he has won, the laurels he has gathered shall not be touched. But now he asks us to consent that at the head of our civil government of this republic. With this question his laurels have nothing to do. When he ascended the Presidential chair I may be said that the whole people surrounded him with a cordial offer of their confidence and willing aid in all he might do to give the country a good government. Never in a period of citizen in the republic who would not have been ready, nay proud to serve at his call. He would have received his appointment from the ranks of the great reality of mistakes would have occurred his accidental Evidence of good nature and honest effort would have silenced factious clamor. But his career as President warrants confession that he has never fulfilled the appreciate the difference between a military command and the complex duties and responsibilities of civil government. I doubt whether it has ever become quite clear to his mind what the Presidency means in our system of government. When that high office was presented to him, he took it as a sort of national reward, an accommodation, a place in which, after his military exploits, he might make himself comfortable. Other Presidents to have been but little disturbed by the great duties and perplexing problems he was to take in hand. It was soon discovered that for the future success he needed powerful partisan support. It was easily had. The required alliances formed themselves by natural gravitations. Soon we find him surrounded by political managers—the Camerons, the Chandlers, the Mortons, the Conklings, the Butlers, etc.—ready to do his work, if he would do theirs. Such was the equality of congeniality. The interests of the President and of such political chieftains identified themselves naturally and almost without their seats executive influence in controlling their States for themselves, and they giving their aid in controlling the party for him. One logical result of this close alliance gradually developed into a system, all co-operation being welcome, even such as that of Gov. Clayton in Arkansas. Then that peculiar party disposition grew up which considers everybody who refused to obey its commands. It gave birth to a new sort of party orthodoxy, whose first requisite for service among the Southern people feelings calculated to attach their hearts again to the fortunes of this Union. For let us not indulge in the delusion that the holding together by force of its component parts is a basis upon which a republic can safely rest or long endure. It requires that bond we can get together the hearts of the people, and not their bodies only, and to create that bond was for us the highest object of statesmanship.

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One logical result of this close alliance gradually developed into a system, all co-operation being welcome, even such as that of Gov. Clayton in Arkansas. Then that peculiar party disposition grew up which considers everybody who refused to obey its commands. It gave birth to a new sort of party orthodoxy, whose first requisite for service among the South must be re-elected. Opposition to Grant constituted high treason against the party, for which there was no quarter. The Senator dwelt on this theme at great length, using the severest language that has yet been aimed at the President and his supporters. After referring to the President's fondness, his appointment of Tom Murphy, his fondness of personal pleasure, he said: We hear from time to time that the President wishes to have towns. I have actually seen foreign ministers in the capital of the nation looking for the Government of the United States, as for a lost child, or a horse strayed or stolen, in all not wrong President Grant. He is by no means a monster of iniquity. He is simply a man who makes use of his high position to suit his own convenience, regardless of other interests. He does not sit in his chair like a designing usurper, gloomily pondering how he may subvert the institutions of the republic. Neither does he ponder how he may preserve them. He does not ponder at all; he merely wants to carry a point. When, as in the San Domingo case, the Constitution happens to stand in his way, he just walks over it. He does not mean to break down the authority of the law by study and system, but to hamper him in his doings. He does not mean systematically to outrage the public sense of decency by unseemly and illicit associates, to corrupt the service; he only wants to make his relatives and favorites comfortable, to associate with men who are congenial to him, and to take the best care of his interests he can. He is not incapable of occasionally during a good thing. He prefers as a good appointment to a bad one, other things being equal, he undoubtedly desires that affairs should go well, his own welfare included. Such is the simple secret of personal government. We should be doing it too much honor by calling it Cæzarism. It is not; it is not inspired by any grand, lofty and long-headed ambition; it is absolutely void of originality, bare of striking achievements, void of noble sentiments and inspiring example. It is simply dull and heavy, stupid and stubborn in its selfishness.

After pursuing this subject still further, and with some bitterness, the Senator spoke of the apathy which naturally follows a period of great excitement, and declared that the Cincinnati Convention was the result of popular uprising from such apathy, that it assumed dimensions far beyond the expectations of its originators, and embraced a multitude who were united by one impulse, to unite the whole American people in bonds of reconciliation and fraternal feeling, and to shake off personal government and party despotism. Acknowledging that its action had caused disappointment to himself and to others, who entertained its declaration of policy, as its candidates, to be such that the victory of the movement would furnish a administration approaching the ideal of good government as near as human wisdom, integrity and earnest efforts can carry it, and declared he had come deliberately to the conclusion that no possibility existed to unite more fully all the forces which the movement should have gathered under its banners, and argued that the overthrow of party despotism is the first thing needful to any reform; that Mr. Greeley would have at his back no regular organization, and can win the support and favor of the people only by deserving it. Tariff reformers should learn from the enemies of that cause, who instinctively find the surest and most natural line of marks in a party which is controlled by organized selfishness. Regarding civil service reform the Senator read the following to and from Mr. Greeley:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26, 1872.—Dear Sir: In your letter of acceptance you promise a thorough reform of the civil service in general terms. The question how the problem of civil service reform presents itself to your mind is one of great interest, and I would suggest, if it be consistent with your view of propriety, that you give me such explanation as will put your intention in this respect in a clear light.

Yours truly, CARL SCHURZ.

The following is Mr. Greeley's reply:

NEW YORK, July 5th, 1872.—My Dear Sir: Yours of the 25th ult. only reached me three days ago. I respond as promptly as I may. The problem of civil service reform is rendered difficult by a mesalliance between the Executive and the Legislative branches of our Federal government. Those members of Congress who favor the administration habitually claim and are accorded a virtual monopoly of the Federal offices in the respective States and districts, dictating appointments and removals as interest or caprice may suggest. The President appoints at their bidding; they legislate in subserviency to his will, often in opposition to their own convictions. Unless all history is unmeaning, this confusion of Executive and legislative responsibilities and functions could not fail to distemper and corrupt the body politic. I hold that the eligibility of our Presidents to re-election is the main source of this corruption. A President should be above the hope of future favor, or the fear of alienating the power of ambitious partisans. He should be the official organ of a party but not of the republic. He should dread nothing but the accusing voice of history and the inexorable judgment of God. He should fully realize, and never forget, that Congress in its own sphere is paramount and in no wise amenable to his supervision; that the heartiest good will to his administration is perfectly compatible with the most pointed dissent from his inculcations on the very gravest questions on finance or political economy. It is the first step that costs. Let it be settled that a President is not to be re-elected while in office, and civil service reform is no longer difficult. He will need no organs, no subsidized defendants; he will naturally select chief counsellors from among the ablest and wisest of his eminent fellow-citizens, regardless alike of the shriek of locality and the suggestions of selfish policy. He will have no interest to conciliate, no chief of a powerful clan to attach to his personal fortunes. He will be impelled to appoint, as none will deny that he should appoint, men of ripe experience in business and of eminent mercantile capacity, to collect, keep and disburse the revenue, instead of dextrous manipulators of primary meetings and skillful traffickers in delegates to nominating conventions. He will thus transform the civil service of the country from a party machine into a business establishment. No longer an aspirant to place, the President will naturally refer to Congress and secure the approbation of the entire people, but especially the eminently wise and good. Under the machinery of boards of examinations, etc., whereby the details of civil service reform are to be matured and perfected, I refer to the judgment of Congress, unperverted by the adulterous commerce in legislation and appointment which I have already exposed and reprehended. Up to this time our experience in the workings of boards in this direction has not been encouraging, and this I am confident is not the fault of the gentlemen who have tried to serve the public. For the commissioners, so far as they may have failed, the causes of the ill-success must be extrinsic. Had they been accorded a fairer field I am sure they would have realized a better purpose, while it has also observed that the spirit in which we work is the chief matter, and we can never believe civil service reform until the interests which demand it shall be no more patent in our public councils than those which resisted while seeming to favor it. That this consummation is far distant, I fear and distrust. Meantime thanking you for your earnest and effective labors to this end, I remain yours, HORACE GREELEY.

This declaration the Senator accepted as practical reform of the civil service, and added: But the man who knows that he was not my favorite choice as a candidate, and that nothing attached me to his fortunes but my belief in his honest desire and his great ability and opportunities to do good, may be assured that in every effort to carry out the programme he has laid down in this letter he will find me in the ranks of his friends. Statements are given out, we are told, by certain citizens of Otsego county relating to the whole matter, whose characters for veracity are unquestioned, but who are about equally divided politically. G. A. Dodge, editor of the Unadilla *Times*, Bainbridge *Review*, and Oneonta *Democrat*, said Carmichael began to talk of Greeley's nomination as Democratic nomination last fall, and that Carmichael, to prove what he was talking about, produced the Greeley-Seymour letter in which Carmichael, of Unadilla, has seen some of the letters from Greeley and Seymour, among which were quite a number of Greeley's. They all had more or less reference to Mr. Greeley's candidature for the Presidency. One letter received from Greeley the last of April spoke of the necessity of Democrats going to the Philadelphia convention to secure Mr. Greeley's nomination there, and his preference was for Carmichael to go. Hon. Robert W. Cowden, of Sidney, was shown by Carmichael a letter from Greeley last March on the subject of holding a convention to go to. This period is too early to with new formations, which need but the electric spark of opposition to unite independent into shape. Those who have been for 30 or 40 years after having shaken off the shackles of one old party take upon their limbs the shackles of another party which can't do what the Democratic party has failed in—strengthening its historical identity. I honor the patriotic spirit of the men who achieved so tremendous a revolution, and in the present crisis I shall with joy and cordiality their alliance, but the party that has done this cannot return to its old grooves. It is impossible. The first attempt would shiver it into atoms.

KISSING DAY IN RUSSIA.

A Pleasant Eastern Custom.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg at the beginning of the month, alluding to the festivities always observed in Russia on Easter day, says: Of all Russians perhaps the only one who does not look forward to the prospect of an Easter morning with any degree of pleasure is the emperor himself; for it must be remembered that this is the great kissing season. Among real unsophisticated Russians at Easter, the practice is universal between masters and servants. It still holds good at court; and on Sunday, from about half-past one till three, the emperor might have been seen in the chapel of the winter palace going through an ordeal, which, in spite of his perseverance and good humor, must have sorely tried his patience. Think of the number of kisses he has bestowed during that hour and a half! There were, first, all the officiating priests, then the members of the council of state; next the senators; then all the general officers in Petersburg—whose name is legion; then the officers of the Imperial guard above the rank of major. Of the officers of lower rank only a certain number are sent by each regiment. These are followed by those of the fleet, the same distinction being observed between the superior and inferior ranks as in the army, while lastly come the officers of the imperial household. To each individual of this multitude the emperor gives three kisses, one on each cheek—three being the canonical number according to Russia etiquette—but that would take too much time in the present instance.

In ordinary Russian society the custom is to present an egg to a friend the first time you meet him or her—most generally her—after 12 o'clock on Easter night. The one who presents the egg exclaims, "Christ is risen!" the other answers, "Is He risen, indeed?" and three kisses follow. Of course the second one has generally an egg to present in return. Timid swains eagerly take advantage of this custom to obtain the privilege of embracing some fond object whom they would otherwise be too bashful to approach. These eggs are of all kinds—some simple hen's eggs, in fact, arranged in every imaginable material. On this day hundreds of thousands of these change hands in Petersburg alone, and the sum spent in their purchase must be prodigious.

A Great Cattle Show.

Probably the largest and finest exhibition of cattle ever held in the United States will come off at Boston in September next, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and we have reason to believe that Maryland will be represented also on the occasion by some of the representatives of our finest herds. The amount to be awarded in premiums is over $22,000. Each of the following breeds, Short-Horns, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Devons and Holsteins, will be awarded $2,000, or $10,000 in all for the five breeds; Grade cattle will have $600 given to them, or, if enough are shown to justify it, each $2,000. In addition to these premiums the awards for dairy cattle, working oxen, and farm animals—horses, sheep, swine and poultry—are offered larger premiums than have heretofore been known in this country, save that not more dollar has been offered for speed. The experiment is to be tried of holding a legitimate agricultural show unaided by horse-racing. The only deviation from the strictly utilitarian standard is in the offer of $1,500 for premiums on saddle horses, which will secure an attractive exhibition of fine animals and encourage the production of a much-to-be-desired addition to the American stable. Mr. C. S. Sargeant, of Brookline, Mass., who is the executive officer of the organization, will be glad to furnish full information to all who are interested, and he especially requests communications from breeders as to the number of entries they will make.

The reason why the *Tribune* is "no longer an organ" is because it has lost its power. It is now only a small "Reid" instrument.

STARTLING POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

How Greeley was Nominated.

THE ALLEGED PARTY BARGAIN

Highly Important Statement.

Pensions to Southern Soldiers the Bond of Agreement.

BINGHAMTON, July 20.—The pledge of the managers of the Binghamton *Republican* is at last redeemed, and the great conspiracy of Greeley, Seymour and Hutchins is proven to the world. The "challenge" of twenty day's standing directed to the trio has failed to call forth a denial. One charge was that Horace Greeley agreed in October, 1871, on his own behalf, to be a candidate for President if Horatio Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him, and that he held a correspondence on the subject; that Mr. Greeley formally recognized his agreement, and communi cated the fact of the Democratic proposition to Reuben E. Fenton, who consented to give assistance to the scheme; that Horatio Seymour subsequently agreed to give his support conditionally; that he communicated to Waldo Hutchins on this subject in reference to the Cincinnati Convention, and that Seymour acknowledged the correspondence with Hutchins in a letter dated May 1,1872, three days before the Cincinnati Convention; that Hutchins responded, and became a delegate to that convention; that the fact of Democratic coalition was well understood by some of the delegates to that convention; and that the expectation of Democratic support secured Mr. Greeley's nomination. The disclosures show that Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, New York, is the originator of the movement which made Mr. Greeley the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominee. He wrote to Mr. Greeley last September, giving his views about the coming campaign, and invited him to become a candidate. Carmichael's letter was addressed inside to Hon. Horace Greeley, the next President of the United States. He told Mr. Greeley the time had come "to rah over." Mr. Greeley expressed his willingness to become a candidate, but feared the Democratic leaders would not support him. He invited Carmichael by letter to an interview. He accordingly went to New York and had a long talk with Mr. Greeley in the *Tribune* office, when Mr. Greeley told Carmichael that Seymour was a standing candidate with the Democratic party, and that Seymour would not step aside for him.

Carmichael replied that Governor Seymour had not been consulted, and had not said what he would do. Carmichael then offered to undertake to secure Seymour's consent and cooperation to the movement, and Mr. Greeley agreed to that. Seymour was a candidate and other prominent Democrats would indorse him. Carmichael saw Seymour, who was at work in the chief matter, and we can never believe civil service reform until the interests which demand it shall be no more patent in our public councils than those which resisted while seeming to favor it. That this consummation is far distant, I fear and distrust. Meantime thanking you for your earnest and effective labors to this end, I remain yours, HORACE GREELEY.

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KISSING DAY IN RUSSIA.

A Pleasant Eastern Custom.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg at the beginning of the month, alluding to the festivities always observed in Russia on Easter day, says: Of all Russians perhaps the only one who does not look forward to the prospect of an Easter morning with any degree of pleasure is the emperor himself; for it must be remembered that this is the great kissing season. Among real unsophisticated Russians at Easter, the practice is universal between masters and servants. It still holds good at court; and on Sunday, from about half-past one till three, the emperor might have been seen in the chapel of the winter palace going through an ordeal, which, in spite of his perseverance and good humor, must have sorely tried his patience. Think of the number of kisses he has bestowed during that hour and a half! There were, first, all the officiating priests, then the members of the council of state; next the senators; then all the general officers in Petersburg—whose name is legion; then the officers of the Imperial guard above the rank of major. Of the officers of lower rank only a certain number are sent by each regiment. These are followed by those of the fleet, the same distinction being observed between the superior and inferior ranks as in the army, while lastly come the officers of the imperial household. To each individual of this multitude the emperor gives three kisses, one on each cheek—three being the canonical number according to Russia etiquette—but that would take too much time in the present instance.

In ordinary Russian society the custom is to present an egg to a friend the first time you meet him or her—most generally her—after 12 o'clock on Easter night. The one who presents the egg exclaims, "Christ is risen!" the other answers, "Is He risen, indeed?" and three kisses follow. Of course the second one has generally an egg to present in return. Timid swains eagerly take advantage of this custom to obtain the privilege of embracing some fond object whom they would otherwise be too bashful to approach. These eggs are of all kinds—some simple hen's eggs, in fact, arranged in every imaginable material. On this day hundreds of thousands of these change hands in Petersburg alone, and the sum spent in their purchase must be prodigious.

A Great Cattle Show.

Probably the largest and finest exhibition of cattle ever held in the United States will come off at Boston in September next, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and we have reason to believe that Maryland will be represented also on the occasion by some of the representatives of our finest herds. The amount to be awarded in premiums is over $22,000. Each of the following breeds, Short-Horns, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Devons and Holsteins, will be awarded $2,000, or $10,000 in all for the five breeds; Grade cattle will have $600 given to them, or, if enough are shown to justify it, each $2,000. In addition to these premiums the awards for dairy cattle, working oxen, and farm animals—horses, sheep, swine and poultry—are offered larger premiums than have heretofore been known in this country, save that not more dollar has been offered for speed. The experiment is to be tried of holding a legitimate agricultural show unaided by horse-racing. The only deviation from the strictly utilitarian standard is in the offer of $1,500 for premiums on saddle horses, which will secure an attractive exhibition of fine animals and encourage the production of a much-to-be-desired addition to the American stable. Mr. C. S. Sargeant, of Brookline, Mass., who is the executive officer of the organization, will be glad to furnish full information to all who are interested, and he especially requests communications from breeders as to the number of entries they will make.

Affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.

ONEONTA, July 17, 1872.—C. S. Carpenter, being sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Oneonta, Otsego county, in the State of New York, and that he is well acquainted with Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, in said county; that Carmichael has for many years been a Democrat, interested in county, State and national conventions, which he frequently attended, and that he has for about a year past been engaged in seeking a Democratic candidate for President to run against Grant; that he was last fall in correspondence with Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour on the question of making new issues, one of which was the payment of pensions to Southern rebel soldiers as well as to Union soldiers, and that deponent saw letters from said Greeley and from Seymour on that question; that one of Greeley's letters—which deponent recognized by what he knows of Greeley's handwriting and by the *Tribune* heading, this letter being an answer to a letter of Carmichael's stating his views on the Confederate pension question—expressed the views of Mr. Greeley as favorable to the passage of a law providing that the general government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers, although he (Greeley) doubted whether Congress would pass such a bill; that deponent read this letter fully, and this was its true expression and meaning, and it was freely discussed between Carmichael and deponent; that this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, written in August, or early in September, 1871; deponent saw a letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject at about the same time, in which Seymour endorsed himself in opposition to making the pension an issue then; that deponent also saw another letter of Horace Greeley, addressed to Carmichael, in which Greeley invited Carmichael on him in New York, to talk over political matters that had been broached between them; and a separate portion of that letter, which deponent still most distinctly recollects, in August, or early in September, 1871; deponent saw a letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject at about the same time, in which Seymour endorsed himself in opposition to making the pension an issue then; that deponent also saw another letter of Horace Greeley, addressed to Carmichael, in which Greeley invited him on

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

THE report that the Duke de MONTENSIER was an accomplice in the assassination of PRIM, has created no little sensation in Spain, and rumors are freely circulated that a demand will be made upon France for his extradition. Whether he will be surrendered by M. THIERS, should the demand be made, or appear voluntarily to meet his accusers, are questions at present engaging the attention of the dignitaries of both countries.

THE Democratic County Convention assembled yesterday, and adjourned until the 20th of August without making any nominations. The attempts heretofore to fix up a fusion ticket have failed, and committees claiming to represent the Liberals and disaffected Germans having suggested an adjournment, this course was adopted. What better success will attend these efforts, four weeks hence, remains to be seen. The Convention resolved to support the Republican candidates for Judges of the Common Pleas.

THE annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania will be held in Philadelphia on the 20th of August, continuing three days. Invitations have been sent to all the prominent educators in this country, and to the leading educational men of England, many of whom have promised to be present and take part in the proceedings. The subjects of discussion, and the topics of the lecturers and essays; indicate a session of unusual interest.

IN view of Mr. GREELEY'S revolting purpose of favoring the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers, should he be elected to the Presidency, what guarantee have the people that he would not also recommend the payment of four hundred millions of dollars to the ex-slaveholders as compensation for the loss of their slaves, in accordance with the proposition he made in 1864? This is a matter which demands careful pondered. Greeleyism installed in the Executive chair, and pervading the national administration, would soon double the burdens of every tax-payer in the country.

ONE of the responses which are pouring in from all quarters to the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held in this city on the 17th of September, is accompanied by a letter from General THOMAS, written in 1869, in which that great soldier and patriot said:

"No sooner are the public affairs rescued from discord, and the offices filled with men, who, to all appearances, are the undoubted choice of the people, than new combinations are formed, to destroy incumbents, if not in character, at least in usefulness, and set up a new set almost unknown, and certainly of doubtful experience."

At that date the Liberal movement had no existence, and if its candidate had eaten of the insane root its effects upon him were not known to the country. None the less, however, do the massive words of the dead hero constitute a rebuke and warning from the grave. Let them be well pondered.

THE manner in which the "Force Bill" is misrepresented by the opposition press is simply contemptible. The measure is denounced as an instrument designed for the purpose of crushing out electoral freedom in the Southern States, and of substituting military tyranny for civil liberty, whereas it simply authorizes Judges of the United States Courts to appoint two reputable persons to be present at the polling and counting of the votes at elections for members of Congress and national officers; but these inspectors must be chosen from different political parties, must serve without pay, and must reside in a different precinct than that in which the voting takes place. The intent of the law is to secure the purity of the ballot box by preventing fraud and intimidation. Is it impossible for the Democratic party to elect its candidates without the employment of these agencies?

THE principal organ of the Democratic candidate is beginning to discover that the calumnious abuse to which General HARTRANFT has been subjected since his nomination is producing a reaction, that is sweeping a strong reserve to his support. It virtually conspiracy the probabilities of BUCKALEW'S success are every day diminishing, and that with his defeat in October its own candidate will be completely routed in November. It sees, too, that in October it will be next to impossible to carry the State for the Republican Presidential ticket in the following month; and hence, under the guise of an essay on civil service reform, in this State, it urges on the Democracy, with all the power at its command, the necessity of winning an October victory as the surety of a November triumph. This, however, is exactly what the Republicans propose to do, and they will work all the more faithfully and zealously by reason of the *Tribune's* officious and humiliating intermeddling in behalf of a man whom heretofore it has so often and justly scourged and sanctioned.

REPEATED references have been made in this paper to the gradual progress and extension of protective views and doctrines in Canada. The latest free trade convert to the principle of protection to home industry is no less a personage than the Prime Minister of the Dominion, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, who, in a public address, delivered last week, on the political policy of the country, said he had no hesitation in declaring himself in favor of protection. He considered it absolutely necessary, in consequence of the great works now in progress, and of the railways and local improvements that were contemplated, that the revenue of the country should be increased, which could best be done by customs duties on articles imported into the Dominion. He announced that the policy of the Dominion government would be of this character, and he appealed to those whom he addressed to return only such members as were heartily in favor of protection to home industry. The *Tribune*—which has been strangely silent respecting the tariff question ever since the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention—is respectfully invited to observe the growth of this beneficent principle, and to rejoice at its development.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has declared the doctrine of secession to be the doctrine of treason. It would be an interesting matter to know whether—in the various bargains which, it seems, have been entered into between HORACE GREELEY and the men with whom he so long waged bitter and unrelenting warfare—there was any agreement on his part, in the event of his election, not to offer any opposition to the peaceable secession of any State that might desire to sever its connection with the Union? His opinions and utterances on the right of secession are well known, and although the patriotic manhood of the North compelled him, during the war, to abandon his advocacy of the cause, there are no grounds for supposing that he ever changed his private views on the subject. Indeed, a letter has just been made public, written by him in the autumn of 1861 to a friend in Mississippi, in which he declared that the secession doctrines promulgated by the *Tribune*, in which MR. GREELEY says sensibly:

"I changed the course of the *Tribune* at the urgent solicitations of many friends, including yourself. I trust the country will profit by the humiliation. If I myself have satisfied that country in short time, confess that all to which you object was important and timely truth."

Is it any wonder that Union-loving Democrats are everywhere opposed to his election, or that the element which still insists on the pestiferous doctrine of State supremacy should be unanimous in his support?

THE Chicago *Tribune* thinks that the "country which could stand the Chicago fire and the blotting out of two hundred millions of capital in one night, with all the terror and gloom consequent upon such an unexpected and appalling disaster, without a financial crisis, will manage to survive the election of HORACE GREELEY." This is perhaps true; for the vitality and recuperative power of the nation are wonderful, as the ability to survive four years' attempt of MR. GREELEY'S rebel friends to destroy it fully proves. But there is a very wide difference between being able to recover from an "appalling disaster" and deliberately inviting it. To take a place. If the cholera should visit us this year we should doubtless get rid of it in due course of time, yet we observe that stringent precautions are already being adopted in our sea-coast towns against the possible introduction of the pestilence. The plain and plodding people of the country desire to have as little as possible to do with "terror and gloom," nor is it likely that they will risk the breaking of their backs out of a foolish conceit that they can stand up under heavier burdens than any other people. They propose to avoid precipices altogether, instead of trying to find out how near to the edge they can walk without tumbling in. Foothardiness is not exactly in their line. And therefore they will have none of HORACE GREELEY.

CONSIDERABLE misapprehension exists in many quarters relative to the meaning of the ship-building section of the tariff bill. It has been supposed by many persons that the section related only to imported raw material or partly manufactured goods. The Treasury Department has, however, just decided that, while the duty on raw materials must be paid when they are withdrawn from bond, yet upon proof that these materials have been manufactured and used in the construction, repair or equipment of vessels, the duty so paid will be refunded by the government. Under this decision the lumber used in the construction of vessels can be imported and manufactured free, while the rope maker, the anchor and chain and wire rope, copper and composition metal makers, can also get free raw material on the same conditions. This decision is of a very liberal character, and will doubtless have the effect of giving a considerable impetus to the construction of American vessels engaged in foreign trade.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S SPEECH AND THE GERMANS.

At this moment we have not seen a complete report of Mr. Senator SCHURZ'S speech of the 22d instant. From the outline and fragmentary passages which we have seen it is manifest that the Senator spoke without his customary inspiration, and therefore without the fine enthusiasm and eloquence which in men of his character and temperament can flow only from the consciousness of fidelity to an ideal. By yielding to the apparent necessities of partisan relations and by submitting to the solicitation, if not to the admonition, of Senators of the United States and politicians of every grade enter into free and expansive colloquies with them, and tell them all their thoughts, not only about public affairs, but about their own hopes and plans. Even the President himself is not more reserved or less communicative than others. No reader of the New York *Herald* will doubt the entire and literal correctness of this statement—that is, if one places implicit confidence in the veracity of the *Herald*. Even the new French Minister, the Count DE NOAILLES, apparently fancying that he had to do with a regular and recognized American custom, on the very day of his arrival in the country not only admitted a *Herald* reporter, whom he had never seen or heard of, to his apartment, but submitted to be catechized by him in the most amazing manner, answering all the questions even about his intending transportation concerning his own family and private affairs.

But we intended to refer to the predominance of imagination in the endowments of the profession—a point not at all illustrated in the mere record of an actual conversation. In BULWER'S "Paul Clifford," MR. AUGUSTUS TOMLINSON, introduced as a reporter, claims the honors of a poet in virtue of the transporting, harrowing, ravishing, and terrifying character of his bold inventions, and he quotes HORACE in justification of the claim—*Ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur, etc.* The New York and Boston reporters of the present day write for a milder and more sentimental generation, who ask merely to be entertained and amused. Herr SARO, of the German band, naturally a reader of our newspapers, and especially of what they say about himself, is said to have become quite mystified and bewildered by the characteristics and adventures ascribed to him with unwavering confidence. Thus, one writer represents him as a man of unusual physical strength, as a HERCULES who can hold up two hundred weight in his outstretched arms for five minutes. A second relates that SARO was, in the first place, a professor of philosophy, but through his love of music and war lost his position; a third writer is able to tell mysterious stories of the successes which SARO has achieved on the field of love in the highest circles. A Baltimore reporter, transcending all others in vigor of imagination, not only raised the band master to the rank of nobility, but endowed him with a fiery eloquence which entranced his hearers as completely as the splendid strains of his musicians. Referring to these various reports, a German paper of New York, the *Journal*, says, "*Von* SARO sounds well enough, and to be an eloquent conductor of a band is a fine thing; only it is a pity that the registry of nobility knows no such family, and that our esteemed fellow countryman, nice and famous fellow as he is otherwise, is not the least bit like a DEMOSTHENES. It is a trifle for him to compose a charming polka or a splendid march, but he cannot make speeches. Here in America also he first learned to feel the deficiency, as in Germany leaders of military bands need make no speeches." Concerning such amiable exercises of the reportorial imagination as those just described, some may well enough say, as the satirist said of the amusements of NERO, "Would that they had given themselves wholly to these trifles!"

THE : REELEY-SEYMOUR INTRIGUE.

At last the New York *Tribune* comes forward with a denial, or rather with an explanation, of the BINGHAMTON charges against HORACE GREELEY. The gist of its statements is, that while, for a full year prior to the Cincinnati Convention, many persons of all shades of politics wrote to Mr. GREELEY suggesting that he should be a candidate for President, he wrote to no person whatever, except in reply to such solicitations, and never named himself when asked who should be the next President; that nobody ever suggested SEYMOUR to him as a candidate for office; that he never sent him or received from him any letter or message respecting any office; and that he never invited anybody to visit him to confer on the subject of the Presidency. This is the exact purport of the *Tribune's* defense, which is simply no defense at all, but rather a pettifogging attempt to divert attention from the real charges by denying what has never been charged at all. CARMICHAEL and HUTCHINS, it should be remembered, were the active agents in the intrigue, the one as an intermediary between GREELEY and SEYMOUR, and the other, in connection with FENTON, as the manipulator of the Cincinnati Convention. About these men and their connection with the matter, the *Tribune* has not a word to say, nor yet a syllable with regard to the plan that GREELEY should first be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention; neither is there any reference made to the proposition alleged to have been discussed concerning pensions to rebel soldiers, nor any denial of the charge that letters passed between himself and HUTCHINS and FENTON on the one hand, and CARMICHAEL and SEYMOUR on the other. The *Tribune*, indeed, admits that MR. GREELEY had "invited proffers of support for the Presidency" by stating that he "offener repelled" than encouraged them. In a word, instead of meeting the charges squarely and honestly, the reply of the *Tribune* avoids the very points in controversy and evades the whole question at issue. The transparent trickiness of the attempted rebuttal will only serve to confirm the people in their conviction of the essential truth of the charges.

THE first car load of new wheat was received at Chicago on Monday, from Iowa, and brought $1 25½ per bushel. The reports from various sections of the Northwest are to the effect that the wheat crop is excellent, and will considerably exceed all the estimates heretofore published. It is noteworthy that the last report of the Department of Agriculture, in which only eight per cent. crop, bids fair to be exceeded by the next published estimate, as the condition of the crop has vastly improved since the material for the last report was forwarded. The crop never promised much better than now, and unless damaged in shock by rains will be abundant. In England the wheat crop is rendered highly valuable, and impossible for the present for France to recover her position even if all the disturbing political questions within her borders were settled, and Prussia's power broken, as it will be by events whenever it begins to manifest itself. The productive work of a country is in a measure of its sovereignty. Whatever it would for one year, and a half million quarters of wheat and flour. [illegible] one million and a half [illegible] which more is promised [illegible] receipts of preceding years, thousand quarters, which [illegible] four hundred [illegible] stocks in hand. This estimate, if correct, shows that there can be no absolute deficiency; but the people desire something more than that the supplies are barely adequate, and to prevent an excitement in the market, it is shown that Spain and California will supply any extra demand until the new wheat is marketable. Taking this satisfactory forecast as proof, what will England require until the harvests of 1873 are gathered? On this subject the New York *Bulletin* says:

"The difference between a 'middling' and a fair or average crop of wheat appears to be scarcely worthy of consideration, but a deficiency of 10 bushels in England it makes a difference of several millions of dollars in the sum necessary to be expended in food. The importance of this matter is felt in every deep and general interest in that country, where their political consequences are fully appreciated by all classes. It is apparent, then, that for the next harvest year the consumers in England will require a larger supply of breadstuffs than usual. There will, of course, very little doubt but the supplies will be forthcoming, and considering the great importance of English grain supply, it appears that there will be some irregularity in the prices of breadstuffs, whose crops are scarcely up to the average. As that country is now and has been for a few years past the chief source of breadstuffs to English, any deficiency in the harvest that may affect the exports is a most important matter. In England and Germany the harvest will be up to the average. In France and other European countries the crop prospects are barely satisfactory. In the United States the latest accounts now indicate a full yield. As English exports are largely affected by the yield of wheat, they will be eager and willing to meet their obligations in grain shipments, and in this country we may expect that the foreign demand for settlement will be active for the balance of the season."

THE indisposition of the American people to take advantage of the postal telegraph system contrasts strongly with the action of European governments on the same subject. A tabular statement is published, showing that in nineteen foreign countries, including Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Turkey and Spain, there are 167,035 miles of government telegraphs in use. Over these, in 1870, there were 31,311,001 messages sent. The total receipts were $14,455,352, and the total expenditures were $19,075,487. These expenditures are of two classes—ordinary and extraordinary. The extraordinary expenses for the construction of new lines, were $6,287,908, thus showing a profit on the working lines. In Great Britain and Ireland the excess of receipts over working expenses was $1,387,932, resulting from the entire freedom of the Press and the great activity of the people. The argument drawn from these facts is, that the postal telegraph system could be made profitable or self-sustaining in the United States; but that, even if it could not, it is nevertheless the duty and policy of the government to adopt it—the principle being to bring the service within the reach of all as a means of facilitating the business and developing the intelligence of the people. On the question of cost, we are reminded that our national mail service does not pay its expenses, our falls short about five million dollars annually. If the telegraph were a government service, the rate of messages would be reduced to a point barely sufficient to cover expenses, and the immense sums now annually distributed among the shareholders in these lines would accrue to the advantage of the public. The great obstacle to making the change lies in the fact that the owners of the lines are not willing to surrender the means of pocketing these large dividends. The government carries a letter to any part of the United States for the nominal sum of three cents, while a telegraph company charges out of all proportion for a similar service, thus constituting an unnecessary tax upon business, and upon all the operations of daily life. We have in the United States 75,000 miles of telegraph lines, as against 29,746 in England, 26,000 in Russia, 16,000 in Germany, 14,000 in Austria, etc., and it is claimed that the national government could do no act calculated to benefit the whole mass of the people so much as to take the entire control of the telegraph lines as a branch of the postal service, even if compelled to pay for them at the highest valuation.

DR. L. MARTIN, of the Paris Geographical Society, has dispelled some popular fallacies about the capital of China. The population of Pekin, he says, has never been equal to what it was represented by European authors, and it has, moreover, decreased since the enthroning of the present dynasty. It fluctuates between 800,000 and 900,000 souls. It is impossible to affix any actual number to the population, for no census has ever been taken. The city has no drainage whatever, and is very miasmatic and unhealthy. Infants die by thousands, and every morning carts go around to take away the little coffins.

THE New Hampshire Legislature, which has just adjourned, considered and rejected a bill making the legal rate of interest of the State six per cent. By the present 6 per cent. interest law of New Hampshire, a violation of it incurs a penalty of the loss of three times the usury taken.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE.
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George W. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATTHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE R. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

THE social condition of France at the present time is described as far from encouraging. There is particularly in Paris, but also very generally through the country, a very marked increase in the demand for intoxicating drinks, and so, of course, of corresponding increase of drunkenness. Even alcohol used in manufactures is seized by the workmen, and, according to one correspondent, dead rats put into the reservoirs of alcohol have failed to prevent its being taken. The demoralizing results are visible everywhere. But the hope of every country lies in the youth, and the growth with almost always coincident; and the present evils, if traceable to the late war, might be expected to wear away if a vigorous young manhood were growing up to succeed the present weakened generations. But this, unfortunately, is not the case. The evils date back of the war and into its causes. In the single year, 1870, the demoralization of those days has resulted in a physical degeneracy from which recovery must be slow. A French philosopher who has been carefully studying the statistics of the country has lately reported to the Academy of Medicine that in France, upon the average, in marriages of every 1,000 persons, while in Prussia the same number of marriages average forty-six children; in France the births equal 28 per cent. of the population, in Prussia nearly four per cent., in the latter the excess of births over deaths is 3,400 in every 1,000,000, while in Prussia it is 13,500. The population of France at the present rate would be double in only one hundred and seventy years, while Prussia's would double in forty-two years. If these estimates are correct, it would be next to impossible for the present for France to recover her position even if all the disturbing political questions within her borders were settled, and Prussia's power broken, as it will be by events whenever it begins to manifest itself. The productive work of a country is in a measure of its sovereignty. Whatever it would for one year, and a half million quarters of wheat and flour. [illegible] one million and a half [illegible] which more is promised [illegible] receipts of preceding years, thousand quarters, which [illegible] four hundred [illegible] stocks in hand. This estimate, if correct, shows that there can be no absolute deficiency; but the people desire something more than that the supplies are barely adequate, and to prevent an excitement in the market, it is shown that Spain and California will supply any extra demand until the new wheat is marketable. Taking this satisfactory forecast as proof, what will England require until the harvests of 1873 are gathered? On this subject the New York *Bulletin* says:

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THE statistics of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, show not such a large increase over any year in the history of the country that it was thought that the business of importing had been overdone, and that several years must elapse before such an immense total would again be reached; but, for several months past, it has been apparent that this view of the subject was erroneous, and that the importation of foreign merchandise for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, would far exceed those of the year preceding. The New York *Journal of Commerce* has made up, from official sources, the statistics of the foreign commerce of that city for the year. From that we find that the imports in June were $30,653,552, against $31,508,417 in June, 1871; but in the latter named month $1,552,098 of the importations was in specie, so that there was an actual gain in June, this year, of merchandise imports. The imports for six months ending June 30, 1872, were $232,780,636, against $201,834,024 during the corresponding time last year, and $158,460,814 the year preceding. The stock in bonded warehouse increased in June ten millions, making the increase since January 1 over forty-two millions.

OFFICIAL records of the number of the nation's dead soldiers, buried in the national cemeteries of the South and Southwest, have lately been published by Capt. WM. A. GARETT, superintendent of Cemeteries. Of the vast number of these dead, hardly half the names are known. The largest number buried at any one place is at Nashville. The next largest is at Memphis, and the next at Andersonville. At the last named place the number interred is 13,704. At Nashville the total is 16,526 under one pen. At Vicksburg 12,664 are buried; at Chattanooga, 12,843. The list includes only the cemeteries in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. Yet the number buried in those five States is 111,-187. This will give some idea of the destruction of life in the late war. Add the dead who lie in Louisiana, in Arkansas, in Texas, in Missouri, in the Carolinas, in Florida, in Pennsylvania, Maryland and in that graveyard, charnel house, Virginia, and one shudders to contemplate such an aggregate.

THE export of railway iron from Great Britain during the six months ending June 30th, 1872, amounted to 448,042 tons, against 476,191 tons during the corresponding period in 1871, and 562,709 tons in 1870. The quantity sent to the United States the six months ending June 30th, 1872, amounted to 259,011 tons against 244,784 in 1871, and 107,945 tons in 1870. The exports of rails to Russia were 21,064 tons in 1872, against 46,929 tons in 1871, and 114,454 tons in 1870. The exports of rails to Russia were 21,064 tons in 1872, against 46,929 tons in 1871, and 114,454 tons in 1870. The exports of rails to British India were 6,624 tons in 1872, against 26,766 tons in 1871, and 102,564 tons in 1870. During the six months ending June 30th, 1872, the exports of pig iron from Great Britain to the United States amounted to 119,178 tons against 92,689 tons during the corresponding period in 1871, and 54,104 tons in 1870.

GRANT AND HIS DEFAMERS.

DEEDS AGAINST WORDS.

Speech by Senator Conkling.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Hon. Roscoe Conkling addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting to-night at the Cooper Institute, upon the subject, "Grant and his defamers: deeds against words." The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and appropriate emblems. Jackson S. Schultz presided, assisted by Geo. M. Van Nort, Postmaster Jones, H. N. Sherwood, ex-Senator Morgan, with about one hundred and fifty other Vice Presidents and one hundred Secretaries.

The Senator said: For twenty years it has been my privilege to address my neighbors upon political views. Too much ardor has perhaps been among my faults; yet no canvass has ever stirred me so deeply as this; no election has ever appealed so strongly to my sense of fair play: no canvass within my memory has ever been so full of foul play, injustice, malice; none has ever more strongly tested the common sense and generosity of the American people. Eleven years' service in Congress has made me a close observer of four Presidents and many public men. If among them all I have been wholly blind to merit, or knowingly failed in his duty that one is U. S. Grant. There was forecast in giving him the name of Sidney, for his greatest, gentlest quality is his magnanimity. If nation has been a high official ever ready to admit and correct an error; if there has been one who did wisely, firmly and well things given him in charge, that one is the soldier in war and quiet patriot in peace who has been named again by every township in forty-six States and Territories for the great trust he now holds. Yet this man, honest, brave, modest, and proved by his transcendent needs to have been endowed with genius, common sense, and moral qualities adequate to the greatest affairs; this man, who saved his country, who snatched our nationality, our cause from despair, bore them on his shield through the flame of battle, in which but for him they would have perished; this man, under whose administration our country has flourished as no one dared to predict; this man, to whom the nation's gratitude and benediction are due, is made the mark for dirty jibes, idiots, groundless slanders. Why is all this? Simply because he stands in the way of greed, ambition and political chicanery. Away for one and more sides has been waged for months. The President, his family, and all nearly associated with him have been bespattered. Truth and decency have been driven far away. Every thief, cormorant and drone who has been put out; every bailed mouser for place or plunder; every man with grievances or grudge; all who can do something to make by a clamor seem to wag unbridled tongue or drive foul pen. The President cannot enter the lists or controversy and defend himself, the proprieties of his station forbid it. His chief competitor, managing behind the curtain of a newspaper, from which he pretends to have retired, is free to defame and slander at will. He has to fill his paper with base, scurrilous falsehood, in the hope of blackening a name which is one of the treasures which will be left to us and to the pride of posterity. All this pollution will in the end disgrace only its authors. It will not disgrace Grant or the nation, because the charge that letters passed between himself and HUTCHINS and FENTON on the one hand, and CARMICHAEL and SEYMOUR on the other. The *Tribune*, indeed, admits that MR. GREELEY had "invited proffers of support for the Presidency" by stating that he "offener repelled" than encouraged them. In a word, instead of meeting the charges squarely and honestly, the reply of the *Tribune* avoids the very points in controversy and evades the whole question at issue. The transparent trickiness of the attempted rebuttal will only serve to confirm the people in their conviction of the essential truth of the charges.

THE first car load of new wheat was received at Chicago on Monday, from Iowa, and brought $1 25½ per bushel. The reports from various sections of the Northwest are to the effect that the wheat crop is excellent, and will considerably exceed all the estimates heretofore published. It is noteworthy that the last report of the Department of Agriculture, in which only eight per cent. crop, bids fair to be exceeded by the next published estimate, as the condition of the crop has vastly improved since the material for the last report was forwarded. The crop never promised much better than now, and unless damaged in shock by rains will be abundant. In England the wheat crop is rendered highly valuable, and impossible for the present for France to recover her position even if all the disturbing political questions within her borders were settled, and Prussia's power broken, as it will be by events whenever it begins to manifest itself. The productive work of a country is in a measure of its sovereignty. Whatever it would for one year, and a half million quarters of wheat and flour. [illegible] one million and a half [illegible] which more is promised [illegible] receipts of preceding years, thousand quarters, which [illegible] four hundred [illegible] stocks in hand. This estimate, if correct, shows that there can be no absolute deficiency; but the people desire something more than that the supplies are barely adequate, and to prevent an excitement in the market, it is shown that Spain and California will supply any extra demand until the new wheat is marketable. Taking this satisfactory forecast as proof, what will England require until the harvests of 1873 are gathered? On this subject the New York *Bulletin* says:

"The difference between a 'middling' and a fair or average crop of wheat appears to be scarcely worthy of consideration, but a deficiency of 10 bushels in England it makes a difference of several millions of dollars in the sum necessary to be expended in food. The importance of this matter is felt in every deep and general interest in that country, where their political consequences are fully appreciated by all classes. It is apparent, then, that for the next harvest year the consumers in England will require a larger supply of breadstuffs than usual. There will, of course, very little doubt but the supplies will be forthcoming, and considering the great importance of English grain supply, it appears that there will be some irregularity in the prices of breadstuffs, whose crops are scarcely up to the average. As that country is now and has been for a few years past the chief source of breadstuffs to English, any deficiency in the harvest that may affect the exports is a most important matter. In England and Germany the harvest will be up to the average. In France and other European countries the crop prospects are barely satisfactory. In the United States the latest accounts now indicate a full yield. As English exports are largely affected by the yield of wheat, they will be eager and willing to meet their obligations in grain shipments, and in this country we may expect that the foreign demand for settlement will be active for the balance of the season."

THE indisposition of the American people to take advantage of the postal telegraph system contrasts strongly with the action of European governments on the same subject. A tabular statement is published, showing that in nineteen foreign countries, including Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Turkey and Spain, there are 167,035 miles of government telegraphs in use. Over these, in 1870, there were 31,311,001 messages sent. The total receipts were $14,455,352, and the total expenditures were $19,075,487. These expenditures are of two classes—ordinary and extraordinary. The extraordinary expenses for the construction of new lines, were $6,287,908, thus showing a profit on the working lines. In Great Britain and Ireland the excess of receipts over working expenses was $1,387,932, resulting from the entire freedom of the Press and the great activity of the people. The argument drawn from these facts is, that the postal telegraph system could be made profitable or self-sustaining in the United States; but that, even if it could not, it is nevertheless the duty and policy of the government to adopt it—the principle being to bring the service within the reach of all as a means of facilitating the business and developing the intelligence of the people. On the question of cost, we are reminded that our national mail service does not pay its expenses, our falls short about five million dollars annually. If the telegraph were a government service, the rate of messages would be reduced to a point barely sufficient to cover expenses, and the immense sums now annually distributed among the shareholders in these lines would accrue to the advantage of the public. The great obstacle to making the change lies in the fact that the owners of the lines are not willing to surrender the means of pocketing these large dividends. The government carries a letter to any part of the United States for the nominal sum of three cents, while a telegraph company charges out of all proportion for a similar service, thus constituting an unnecessary tax upon business, and upon all the operations of daily life. We have in the United States 75,000 miles of telegraph lines, as against 29,746 in England, 26,000 in Russia, 16,000 in Germany, 14,000 in Austria, etc., and it is claimed that the national government could do no act calculated to benefit the whole mass of the people so much as to take the entire control of the telegraph lines as a branch of the postal service, even if compelled to pay for them at the highest valuation.

DR. L. MARTIN, of the Paris Geographical Society, has dispelled some popular fallacies about the capital of China. The population of Pekin, he says, has never been equal to what it was represented by European authors, and it has, moreover, decreased since the enthroning of the present dynasty. It fluctuates between 800,000 and 900,000 souls. It is impossible to affix any actual number to the population, for no census has ever been taken. The city has no drainage whatever, and is very miasmatic and unhealthy. Infants die by thousands, and every morning carts go around to take away the little coffins.

THE New Hampshire Legislature, which has just adjourned, considered and rejected a bill making the legal rate of interest of the State six per cent. By the present 6 per cent. interest law of New Hampshire, a violation of it incurs a penalty of the loss of three times the usury taken.

Jackson S. Schultz, William E. Dodge, Henry Clews, or any other leading merchant or banker who supported him, it would have turned out that he too was a gift bringing Greek. The same thing is true of Borie, late Secretary of the Navy. These Cabinet Ministers were selected for supposed fitness, because they were not politicians. Stewart's success in an immense business convinced the President that he might render great service as Secretary of the Treasury. Borie, a retired merchant, was believed to have large knowledge applicable to the Navy. The New York *Tribune* was foremost in urging the appointment of men who were not politicians, and because of the bluster in public journals the President was misled. Greeley insisted that the Cabinet should be chosen upon the principle on which he is trying to be President, viz.: passing over all men whom you know to be fit and taking a man at a venture, with no reason to believe him to be fit. Indeed, Greeley once told the President that in his opinion offices should never be given to those who could take care of themselves, but should be kept for those who couldn't make a living any other way. Stewart's case was one in which the President was the first to acknowledge his mistake. The President's manliness in meeting everything, shirking nothing, on this occasion, reflects him greatly in the estimation of all just beholders. He offended Stewart, impaired his friendship, yet the bold pretense is now made that he used official power to recompense a gift. Some of the subscribers to the Grant fund appointed to office was Moses H. Grinnell, and when Grinnell was removed, then men accused the President of ingratitude for it.

Political scavengers pretend that the President has grown rich as President by illicit gain. They parade his property by millions. We have fallen on sorry times when the chief magistrate, with a fame so great and pure, must give an account of his private property in answer to electioneering falsehoods. The President would disdain to do it. I have no authority to do it. I do not assume to do it on his behalf, but on behalf of the party cause he represents, I venture to affirm. The Senator then said the house in Galena, Mrs. Grant's Missouri farm, a $10,000 house in Washington, which he sold Gen. Sherman, the cottage at Long Branch, and a house at Philadelphia, rented at $2,000 per annum, completed the President's property, with one exception. Some years ago he purchased $10,000 in nominal value stock in the Seneca Stone Company. To this day it has paid nothing, partly because the President has interfered to prevent the Senate being adopted as building material by the government. One of the plans submitted for the new State Department required Seneca stone. Because of his being a stockholder the President refused to allow the plan to be even considered. Other stockholders complained of this, saying that it was because the President owned stock. The President replied, expressing his regret, and saying he would sell his stock or give it away, for the imputation on his motives was unbearable. The stock has lacked a balance wheel to keep him from inconsistencies. His investments of money, his venture with Tweed, and lending his name to men unworthy of his confidence, all betray feeble judgment. The epithets and libels with which he pursues those he hates or envies shows a heart black, unchristian and unbridled. The Truthful history will never record that Horace Greeley owed the Republican party nothing, but the verdict will be that he spoke like a Republican when he said, "I am grateful for having filled to pass receipts with the Republican party, and say our accounts are now settled and I owe it nothing."

Mr. Conkling next came to Greeley's record, saying all his deeds are to be found in words. Extracts from the *Tribune*, after his first election and prior the inauguration of Lincoln, were read to show that he incited secession by expressing a willingness to let the South leave the Union peacably, as were also extracts from speeches by General Blair in the Senate in 1871, making the same charge. The "On to Richmond" articles of the *Tribune* were also quoted as the incarnation of conceit and folly which drove the army headlong to Bull Run. Before that battle, said Mr. Conkling, Greeley imputed treason to General Scott, and after defeat he coddled up to Scott, whom he had tried to displace only a few weeks previously. Greeley, early in Lincoln's administration, became his enemy. The Lincoln knew, and was on his guard against him. Favorable in the Niagara Falls peace affair. Greeley had been for secession when secession might have been averted; he had been for it when it was inevitable; and when he had been in turn for war and peace when each was impossible; and early in 1864, when the rebellion was on its last legs, and when saving depended upon keeping the North erect, with united and undaunted front, Greeley fell into a swoon of despondency and prostration, and was for not fighting, but for peace. The details of his negotiations at Niagara are given, showing, said Conkling, undeniably that, first, Greeley was gulled by a shallow trick, and, second, that he only rose to the bait but pressed the matter upon Lincoln in a manner showing an intention to carp at him unless he yielded to his views. Here Mr. Lincoln punctured the fraud at a glance, and yet Greeley did not see it, fourth, that Greeley bungled the whole affair at Niagara, or else purposely violated the repeated instructions of the President; fifth, that he tamely submitted to the insolent dictatorship and impudent imposition from rebels; sixth, that he expressly admitted and stated that Lincoln had been fickle or untruthful to him, which he had not personally, that when Lincoln sought to vindicate himself by making the truth public, Greeley stifled the truth by threatening, if it was not, to withhold support, and that, without bearing on the cause, but which would deeply wound the public interest. Who, said Mr. Conkling, was the man that Stanton opposed the arrest of Greeley for holding unauthorized and injurious intercourse with the enemy?

Greeley's financial policy—first opposing the ing and [illegible] then favoring it; now opposspecie payment; next again, resumption of pay [illegible] ten years; first favoring and then denouncing the income tax—was alluded to and the conclusion drawn that one who changes his mind so often could not be trusted to run older mill and financier for it. Eccentricity and fickleness are his traits. He has bolted and advocated bolting. Support of the nomination or election of every President who has been chosen for thirty years; has quarrelled with every administration; has assailed the character of those he differed with in terms rude and savagely; has imputed corruption to others merely for not voting and thinking as he did. He was defeated by intrigue for nomination of Lincoln after he had been nominated the second time, and wrote secret letters, which have since come to light, to concoct measures to prevent Lincoln's election. Greeley opposed President Grant against capable and honest Republicans, and advised him to exclude Republicans from all offices in order to secure Democratic ones. He has recommended unfit men for office, and insisted upon their appointment. After insisting and applauding everything inhuman and barbarous in the rebel war, he opposed the arrest of the rebel President on account of patronage and bolted after

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 27, 1872.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1872.

As to the question of final liability in case of raised checks paid by a banker, where due alteration is so well done as not to attract the attention of a paying teller, the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives the following opinion, which we believe will ultimately be the decision of the Courts, in which view we are sustained by some of the best legal opinion at the bar. There is been no ultimate legal decision determining the responsibility of the various parties in cases of a fraud where no special fault was committed by either, but when it comes to final judgment we believe that the *last solvent holder and indorser after the alteration* will be compelled to bear the loss. The person who first negotiates an altered check or draft is the prime agent of the mischief, and must foot the bill.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds New York to-day, as furnished them by y Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾
S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾
S. Bonds of 1865	116¾	116¾
S. Bonds of 1865, (new)	114¾	114¾
S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
S. Bonds of 1868	115	115
10s	113¾	113¾
w 5s	113¾	113¾
5s	114¾	114¾
rency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth venue and Wood street, quote United States urities in New York to-day as follows:

d States 6s of 1881	114¾
ited States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
ited States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
ited States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
ited States 10-40s	112¾
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
ntral Pacific Railroad	113¾
ntral Pacific Railroad	114¾
rency 6s	114¾

—The local money market continues well pplied with funds, as far as the banks are ncerned in attending to the wants of their stomers; not much money appears on the et seeking investment in commercial per.

—Good mortgages are in demand at fair es that run from five to seven years. We e sales of Allegheny Valley 7s at 93½; ds are quoted at 93 bid, with no sales; ncellsville 7s rate at 93½ to 94.

—The following table shows the prices of way stocks, gold, etc., at the various sions of the New York Stock Exchange ing the day:

July 24, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
tern Union Tel	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
ific Mail	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	75¾
s Fargo Express						
rican Express	74½	74½	74½	74½		
ted States Express	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
ern Union Mail	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
York Central Scrip	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
an Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
ago and Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
ago and Northwest	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
preferred	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
eland and Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Paul	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
preferred	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
lash	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Wayne	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
s and Missouri	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
ago and Alton	118	118	118	118	118	118
preferred	120	120	120	120	120	120
on, Hartford & Erie	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Jersey Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
ic Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, nish the following quotations of the ning prices to day of the most active ks:

n's Central	59	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
s. and Erie	27¾	North Penn'a R. R.	51
ral Navigation	44¼	United Co's of N. J.	81
wissa	45¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Creek & Alley R.	56¾	Reading	88¾

COAL MARKETS.

ily 23.—A large quantity of coal is now arriving rates are drooping, but at the time of writing es had not settled down on a reliable basis. We e as follows:

Allegheny, per bush, delivered.....18@20c
River, delivered, ₩ bush.....16c
Coke, delivered, ₩ bush.....24c
coke, per yards.....12@15c
Coke, delivered.....12@15c
ed Connellsville, delivered.....16@18c

LOUISVILLE.

ily 22.—Recent rains have had a good effect on the above Pittsburgh, and a large supply of is now on its way to this markets, and consumers anticipate a decline in prices; but so far the ket has undergone no change. Dealers quote as ows: Pittsburgh and Rockcastle 18@20c; Indiana, der, Mattingly and Moody, Pomeroy at 15@16c; lesale and retail respectively. Anthracite is re- at $10@11 per ton for nut and egg, and Cannel

The First July Run of Coal.

e present rise in coal rates has made things y in the vicinity of the landing. Coal men have getting their boats and tows ready, so as to no time. The boats named below have all left their departure during the next twenty-four rs, besides a number of others that will likely be rted in our next. The run so far foots up as ows: 41 towboats, 374 barges and flats, aggregating 4,812,000 bushels. If the water continuuntil the close of the week, the run will be a one. The following are the particulars:

CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
	10		125,000
	10		115,000
	6		70,000
City	13		150,000
Wilson	6	1 cb	85,000
ess No. 2	10	1 cb	137,000
	9		100,000
Wager	10		100,000
ph Ashton	12		125,000
Stone	2	2 sch	36,000
Giant	8		90,000
ard	9		100,000
tal	114	5	1,338,000

LOUISVILLE.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
wheats	15		181,000
Dodsworth		net bus	18,000
	1	1 c b	1,000
Erie No 3		6 cb, 4 n c b	164,000
	15	11 c	175,000
Bridge	8		80,000
Hanna		5 c b	110,000
Dick		5 c b	110,000
Bigley No. 2	8	3 n c b	134,000
ess No. 2	7		100,000
ey McDonald	8		90,000
	2	3 c b	80,000
Eees No. 2	15		150,000
Wilson No. 2	10	2 cb, 3 f b	160,000
on No. 2	10		120,000
	5	3 f b	85,000
	10		110,000
Vood, Jr	8		90,000
Roberts	10		105,000
an No. 2	10	4 c b, 5 n c b	106,000
an	10		100,000
Wilson		5 c b	110,000
Lysle	8		95,000
Bigelow		10 c b	220,000
Penny	5	2 f b	114,000
		2 c b	92,000
Clark	12		136,000
	6		70,000
	158	70	3,424,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Towboats.	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
mination	41	374		4,812,000
atti	13	119		1,388,000
ille	28	225		3,424,000
	41	374		4,812,000

Additional Coal Departures.

fair stage of water in our rivers was used to advantage by the coal men. The additions made previous report are 14 towboats, 111 barges oats, with 3,686,000 bushels, including 1,125,000 is coal by W. H. Brown, and 387,000 bushels of or the Cincinnati and St. Louis markets. Including the boats have all departed, there yet as on hand several millions of bushels waiting ent. Below will be found the particulars of day's operations:

LOUISVILLE.

	Barges.	Boats &c.	Bushels.
boats	12		125,000
Dargood	2	8 c b,	182,000
ill		8 c b,	165,000
ner	3	6 c b,	150,000
s No. 2	4	5 c b,	150,000
ley	1	4 c b,	100,000
No. 1	3	6 c b,	60,000
No. 2		2 b, coke	40,000
y McDonald		7 c b,	140,000
d			10,000
arker		6 c b,	120,000
A. Wood		10 c b,	220,000
hna	2	8 c b,	126,000
tal	24	65	1,592,000

ST. LOUIS.

	Barges.	Boats &c.	Bushels.
boats	9		90,000
s	8	4 coke b,	40,000
tal	8	4	130,000

BATON ROUGE.

	Barges.	Boats &c.	Bush.
cDonald		10 c b,	220,000
aker		6 c b,	132,000
tal	16		352,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Towboats.	Barges & B.	Bush.
mination	1	89	1,592,000
s	1	12	130,000
Rouge	1	16	352,000
Brown, coal for			1,125,000
r ports			
Brown, coke for			241,000
nnati			
ouis			146,000
tal	14	111	3,686,000
reported	41	374	4,812,000
and total	55	485	8,498,000

pair of floating boats will leave on this water. what you may call going back to old times.

Additional Coal Departures.

following are the additional coal departures ur list. The run will prove to be a large one, at is more the end is not yet:

LOUISVILLE.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Lake No. 2	2	7	192,000
Lysle	10		110,000
erce	9	5	110,000
d	2	3	90,000
ay	2	3	90,000
Blackmore	7	5	110,000
	9	8	145,000
	4	4	95,000
tal	45		915,000

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

note the manufacturers' prices as follows:

No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 4 00
" 2, "	3 50
" 3, "	4 00
" 4, "	3 50
" 5, "	3 00
Hurl	3 50
h common	2 50
corn, prime ₩ ton	$200@210
corn, common, ₩ ton	170@180
handles, ₩ 1,000	20@ 25
w brooms, ₩ dozen	5 00

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1872.

REMARKS.—To-day has been clear and bright, with a mild atmosphere, rendering pedestrian exercise not uncomfortable. A few days more of such weather will enable our farmers to house their grain crops in safety, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." The markets show few changes, and those few will be found noted under their proper headings. We might enter into speculation as to the future of the flour and grain markets; but upon reflection prefer to await events and chronicle them as they occur. The market, in all branches of trade, is reported dull, but not more so than usual at this season of the year.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,245	5,108	9,353
Apples, bbls	226	309	535
Cheese, boxes	1,080	1,413	2,493
Corn, sacks	1,985	2,481	4,493
Wheat, sacks	1,233	3,558	4,791
Barley, sacks	666	690	1,356
Rye, sacks	213		213
Oats, sacks	5,324	5,842	11,666
Butter, packages	223	207	430
Bacon, tierces	1,750	1,949	3,701
Bacon, pieces	6,888	6,359	13,247

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. Where there is a small way the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES.—Receipts 722 bbls. Trade quiet and steady, and inferior grades sell as low as $1, while a fair article will command $3 per bbl.

ASHES.—There is a better feeling, and the market is reported buoyant, with sales as follows: Common soda ash, unsorted, 48 per cent., at 4½c ₩ lb; refined do for 48 ₩ cent; nitrate soda 4½c; arsenic 3½c; pots 5½c; pearls 11c.

BUTTER.—Receipts light, being only 54 packages. The ruling rates are 17@18c for good packed, though choice extra prime lots sell up to 20c.

BROOM CORN.—The market shows no signs of change. Sales are reported at $80 ₩ ton.

BEANS.—There is a more active demand, with sales of prime white navy at $2 75@3 00 ₩ bushel.

BROOMS.—Market steady and quiet at the following figures: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common, $1 75@2 00 ₩ dozen.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner.—The current rates are: quarter pound cans, per doz, $1 75; half pound cans $2 50@2 75; one pound cans $4 50 per doz; ten pound cans $30 00 per doz; ten pound boxes, ₩ lb, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The advance noted yesterday in certain articles of bacon is fully maintained. Sugar cured shoulders, 10½c; plain shoulders, 9½c; sugar cured shoulders, 10½c; plain shoulders, 7½c; good sides, 9½c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾c; breakfast bacon 12¾c; dried beef 20c; mess pork $15 00 per bbl; hams, sugar cured, 14@15c; plain 10½c; buckets 11½c. Receipts—Bacon, pieces 5,000; tierces 501.

CHEESE.—Receipts 99 boxes. The market is not an active one. We are reported sales New York, Ohio and 14c; Ohio hotel dairy, 15c; other grades 6@8c, as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY MEATS.—Hams salted ₩ lb; clear sides 6@6½c ₩ lb; shoulders 5@5½c ₩ lb; country hams 8@8½c ₩ lb as per quality.

COAL.—Lump, 9a10c; nut coal, 7a8c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

CANNED OIL.—Sales of standard brands, round lots, at 27c; in a jobbing way, 28c.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Hydraulic .. 32 00@3 25 ₩ bbl; Louisville 3 ₩ 2@2 75. Rosendale, $3 00@3 50. Land plaster $3 25@3 50.

CORN MEAL.—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $3 25@3 30 per bbl.

CANDLES.—Sales of Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18½c; full weight 19½c.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches, (2 lb. cans) $6 00@6 50@7 00 ₩ case; tomatoes, $4 50@5 00@7 00@7 00 ₩ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

GROCERIES.—We note an active trade in this branch of business, manufacturers, jobbers and retail dealers all being in the market, and the trade is reported as continuing. Coffee's are in demand at our quotations. Sugar's and syrups are a shade easier, but most of the eastern manufacturers are now out of the market, owing to the heavy demand. Following are the ruling rates:

Coffee.—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 27c.

Refined Sugars.—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13½@13¾; A do 13c; extra C 11¾@; extra C 11¾@12c; Chesapeake extra C 11¾@11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses.—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups.—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 70c; Sugar House 60c.

Rices.—Arcum, choice, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Starch.—Grain, pepper, 25c; alsatice 18; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS.—The ruling rates of the market are 15@17c ₩ dozen. Market rather slow.

FEATHERS.—We quote as follows: No. 1, 75@80c; No. 2, 60@65c, with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots range from 40 to 60c ₩ lb.

FISH.—Receipts still heavy, being 1,195 bbls. We have no change to report in prices, but merely repeat a former remark, that whilst winter wheat flours are very firm, spring are dull, with a downward tendency. We continue to quote old wheat flour from stores at $9 00 per barrel, while spring grades command $8 50@8 75. Western springs are dull; sales at $7 50@8 00. Those who hold stocks of spring flour are extremely anxious to realize. Mill rates: National, white wheat, $9 00; Iron Hanging Southern grades, $9 00; Morning extra, red $8 00.

GRAIN.—The market is certainly in a very unsatisfactory condition. Dealers, generally speaking, are wide apart in their views. The receipts since our last were:

Corn, sacks	250	Wheat, sacks	1,592
Barley, sacks	384	Rye, sacks	204

Wheat.—The first receipts of the season were received on Tuesday by a Liberty street firm. It was from Kentucky, said to be a very fine sample and article of wheat. The nominal rates for old wheat are as follows: Good winter, $1 40@1 45; white, $1 80@1 85. The mills here being well supplied are not disposed to pay these figures for the selection of hygrades, most of the offerings of doubt and uncertainty as to its cost will have been rejected.

Rye.—At present there is very little domestic fleece, either new or old, here or on the way, and our Eastern markets were never so bare at this season of the year. In the country the relative position of buyers and sellers continues about the same, and with their views as to prices apart, and farmers busily engaged in harvesting their wheat and hay crops, there is very little movement in wool, and the bulk of the clip still remains in the hands of the growers.

But luckily for consumers, there is a good supply of desirable grades of foreign in the hands of manufacturers and dealers, and with prices ruling below the relative level of domestic in the interior markets, this supply is being freely drawn upon to meet the demand, went wants of manufacture. Moreover, it will be largely reinforced in a few weeks by large invoices of colonial wool that are being bought up in London, by Boston and New York agents, at the public sale now in progress there.

Hence there is not likely to be any scarcity of staple in our great consuming markets, even if Western growers should conclude to hold on to their clip until next fall or winter. This, however, they are not likely to do as a general thing, since a large majority of them will be obliged to realize before that time, and they are well aware that such a holding back policy would largely swell the volume of importations, and increase the competition from abroad, which home producers would have to encounter during the balance of the season.

There can hardly be a doubt that prices abroad have touched bottom, for the present wool season at least, and that any further advantage obtained by actual consumers must be on the score of the reduced tariff. This has already been discounted to a considerable extent, and the bulk of sales now being made are of lots in bond, to be delivered after the 1st of August, at prices based upon the slightly reduced cost of importation subsequently to that date.

Sales domestic fleece foot up 400,000 lbs. Included are 12,000 lbs western fleece at 61c; 5,000 lbs Wisconsin, 75c; 8,000 lbs Michigan medium, 66c; 2,000 lbs scoured, 83c; 1,500 lbs do, 90c; 7,000 lbs do 83a84c; 1,000 lbs do 82c; 5,000 lbs do 82c; 10,000 lbs western unwashed 46a48c; 10,000 lbs do 50c; 10,000 lbs Michigan fleece, 62c; 8,000 lbs delaine western 50c; 4,000 lbs fine unwashed, 47½c; 5,000 lbs Michigan extra, 74c; 10,000 lbs do, 75c; 4,000 lbs No 1 Ohio, 68c; 185,000 lbs fleece, 64a66½c; 40,000 lbs do, 67½c; 125,000 lbs do on private terms; 6,000 lbs medium Wiscon, 65a67½c.

In pulled wool, sales 1,000 lbs extra at 75c; 10,000 lbs do 65a70c; 300 lbs super, 70c; 10,000 lbs do 60c; 8,000 lbs do 62c; 2,000 lbs low super, 45c; 23,000 lbs do 70a75c; 2,000 lbs Maine super, 76c; 5,000 lbs Western super, 65c; 15,000 lbs unwashed extra, 60a64c.

In coming wool, sales 50 lbs unwashed at 55c; 15,000 lbs do 56c; 2,000 lbs do 78c; 15,000 lbs do 61½c.

In California wool, sales 12,000 lbs spring clip at 50a57½c; 15,000 do on private terms; 4,000 lbs secured do 96c; 31,000 lbs fall clip, 28a32½c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July .—There is very little movement, but prices are without material change. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, X, washed fleece, 72a73c; do, 69a70c; medium and coarse do, 72a75c; combing and delaine do, 82a85c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other western fleeces, X and XX washed fleece, 67a70c; medium and coarse do, 70a74c; combing and delaine do, 80c; fine unwashed, 47a58c; medium and coarse unwashed, 52½a55c; combing and delaine, unwashed, 65c; choice picked tub, 80c; fair tub, 75c; inferior tub, 65a70c; No. 1 city pulled, 67a70c; merino clip pulled, 65½a67c; country pullings, 60a66c.—*North American.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

REMARKS.—The only changes in market values worthy of special mention will be found in drugs, coffee, highwines and heavy bar iron. Other branches of trade are reported at unchanged prices. This is the "dull season of the year," and we can not report an active market, though a fair trade in most branches is reported. Below will be found the rulings of the market. For reliable business houses see advertising columns of Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	14 c	Idaho	13½c
Eagle	14 c	Duprecane	13½c
Conewago	13½c	Magnolia	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½c	Richmond	11½c
Spragues	11½c	Pacifics	11½c
Americans	11½c	Mourning	11½c
Conestogas	11½c	Garnor	11 c
Allen Pinks	12 c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14 c	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	25c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33½c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28 c		

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$1 75@1 80
Proof rectified	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M,"		
old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old		
proof gallon	100	2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75	
Holland Gin	2 99@5 50	
R. R. Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine, "Crown"	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine, "Vallette"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	1 50@5 00	
Rum, "New England"	1 75@2 00	
Rum, "Jamaica"	5 00@5 50	

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines		$ 97a1 00

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

₩ lb not cash.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot).....45c.

Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz.....48c.

All sheet Copper, 12 to 16 oz per square foot, and under.....51c.

Circles Copper, less than 54 inches diam.....48c.

Circles Copper, 54 inches diam and over.....51c.

Segment and Pattern Sheets.....48c.

Sheathing Copper, 14 inches over 12 oz.....48c.

Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts.....45c.

Sorbing Copper, (less discount for quantity).....45c.

Copper Bottoms.....60c.

Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's patent.....55c.

Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent.....55c.

Brass Bolts, (less 5 cents per lb. for over 500 lbs).....55c.

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing 14x48 lbs to the case.....48c.

Sheathing Size, 14x48 less than case.....49c.

Bolter size, 6 inch 14x49, 7 inch 14x52, by the case.....51c.

Boiler size, 5 inch 14x56, 9 inch 14x60 less than case.....51c.

(And all sizes not over 20 inches wide.).....54c.

Sheets over 20 inches wide.....57c.

All sheets 6 feet long, un'der 20 inch wide.....57c.

All sheets lighter than 12 oz. over 20 inch wide.....57c.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	14 c	Idaho	13½c
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Conewago	13½c	Magnolia	11½c

PRINTS.

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Spragues	11½c	Pacifics	11½c
Americans	11½c	Mourning	11½c
Conestogas	11½c	Garnor	11 c
Allen Pinks	12 c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14 c	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
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TICKINGS.

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Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M,"		
old	100	5 00
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Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	1 50@5 00	
Rum, "New England"	1 75@2 00	
Rum, "Jamaica"	5 00@5 50	

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
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Highwines		$ 97a1 00

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

The new clip is coming in more freely, though holders are still firm in their views and are holding for the top figures which purchasers are not inclined to pay. The following are the ruling rates in this market for the grades mentioned:

Common fleece	60a62½
Medium fleece	63@65
Fine fleece	66@68½
Tubwashed	65@68
Unwashed	37@45

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ₩ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug gists:

Acid.		*Magne sal*	75 @ 1 40
Acetic	17 @ 20	Manna S F	30 @ 45
Citric	1 30 @1 35	Manna S F	30 @ 45
Oxalic	20 @ 22	Morph sul ₩ oz	5 50 @ 5 80
Tartaric	70 @ 72	Morph No 1 ₩	1 25
Alcohol, gall	1 88 @ 2 25	*Oil.*	
Alum.		Bergamot	6 00 @ 6 00
Cape	20	Castor	23 @ 25
Socot	30	Cinnam	3 75
Am Carb	24 @ 25	Cloves	2 50 @ 2 60
Aqua	12 @ 15	*Gil.*	
Annotta	75 @ 80	Cod liver gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Ashes		Croton	6 00 @ 6 50
Soda	6½@6¾	Linseed gall	95 @ 1 02
Bal. Copa	38 @ 1 05	Neats f gall	1 20 @ 1 25
Bay Rum, gall	3 50 @ 4 00	Olive gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Balm		" quarts doz	2 62 @6 00
Canada	40	" pints doz	2 50 @ 3 75
Castile	18 @ 14	Origan	75 @ 1 00
" Pale	80 @ 85	Pepper't	4 80 @ 5 00
Fancy	55 @ 60	Rosemary	1 50 @ 2 00
Black Lead		Sassafras	1 20 @ 1 30
Bleaching Pd	6 @ 8	Sperm	2 25 @ 2 50
Blue Mass	40 @ 50	Tanners gall	70 @ 90
Blue Vit	10 @ 12	Whale	52 @ 55
Borax ref	36 @ 38	Winter's	1 25 @ 1 50
Brime	3½@4	Spirits T	8 35 @ 8 50
" Flor Sul	8¾@ 6	Pf Paris bbl	4 50 @4 75
Calomel	1 40 @1 45	*Potass*	5¾
" English	1 62	Bichrom	28 @ 28
Cassia	80 @ 85	Chlorate	61 @ 65
Cantharides	2 @ 2	Iodide	8 75 @ 9 00
Castor oil	2 @ 2	Prussiate	30 @ 35
Cinchona	25	*Quin*	5 @ 5
Cloves	30	Quin sulp oz	2 60
Cream Tar	48 @ 50	*Resin*	5 25 @ 5 50
Cubebs	12	*Rhubarb*	
Cudbear	25 @ 45	*Root.*	
Emery No	8 @ 10	*Sarsaparilla*	14
Et Nit spr	38 @ 42	*Senna*	19
Epsom salts	3 @ 4	*Soda Ash*	3½@ 4
Ext Logw	12 @ 12½	*Sal Ammo*	15½@ 17
Ext Log	12 @ 13	*Saltpetre*	9 @ 10
Indian	26	*Soda*	2½@ 4½
Nicely	50	*Sulphur*	4 50a 5 00
Fustic chi	3 @ 4	*Canary*	8½@ 9
Galls Aleppo	20 @ 25	*Cardamom*	1 50 @1 75
Gum		*Cardamom*	
Gum Arabic	18 @ 20	*Mustard*	18 @ 20
Gum White	55 @ 65	*Senna Al*	25
Myrrh		*Senna T*	28
Shellac	37 @ 50	*Soda*	8
Tragacanth	50 @ 54	*Bi Carb*	7 @ 7½
Guaiac	45 @ 50	*Soap Cast*	15 @ 18
Hellebore	20 @ 25	*Cast Cast*	24 @ 27
Hydriod K	1 90 @2 00	*Sugar Lead*	18 @ 20
Hydrio Pot	1 80 @1 85	*Tartar*	38 @ 40
Indigo		*Vanilla*	
Junip Ber	7 @ 11	*Copal* gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Lac Chlpd	5 @ 6	*Damar* gall	1 00 @ 1 25
Mace	1 80	*Damar* gall	2 00 @ 2 75
Madder	18 @ 20	*Ven Red*	3½@ 4¼

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 20, 1872.

We have to report increased activity in the metal market, with aggregate of sales considerably larger than last week, and prices tending upward, as will be seen by reports of sales below, which includes several lots at $2 00@2 50 above last week's prices. At a meeting of the iron association, held during the week, an advance of 2-10 was made on all sizes. This advance corresponds with the advance made last week of 25c per keg on nails.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

| | |

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

STILL they come. HON. C. A. ELDRIDGE, Democratic Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, has announced himself as unequivocally and unalterably opposed to GREELEY, and in favor of President GRANT. Mr. ELDRIDGE exerts great influence in his State, and his action will unquestionably have a marked effect among his constituents.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is anxious to know where we stand concerning CAMERON. We answer, precisely where we have always stood; and if the editor were disposed to be honest he would not ask the question. Having himself surrendered his manhood, and belied every profession in wheeling to for GREELEY, he seems to think everybody else must be as bad as he is.

IT is probable that we do no violence to fact when we assume that Consul BUTLER, who left Alexandria in consequence of the disgraceful brawl in which he was the day before engaged, will not return to remain long in an official capacity. It is difficult to perceive how the President can hesitate to remove him and appoint another who will not dishonor his country. No doubt it will be proper to wait for a reliable statement of the facts connected with the late brawl. If they do not, as they probably will not, differ materially from the publication already made, we shall confidently expect to hear of BUTLER's dismissal.

MR. GREELEY says he is a Republican, Senator TRUMBULL says he is a Republican, and so they all say when addressing Republicans. But Democratic orators speak in another tone, and declare that GREELEY is a good Democrat. Now who is right? Honest voters naturally want to know. Or is if a case of mutual deception—a juggle with which honest voters should have nothing to do? Perhaps the fact that all the disreputable Tammanyites are for GREELEY will help to relieve inquirers of their doubts. With such backers it should matter little with them under what head a candidate is classed.

HON. GRAHAM N. FITCH, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, a representative man in the Democratic party, with which he has affiliated from the time of his youth up until now, has publicly repudiated the Baltimore nomination and announced his purpose of supporting President GRANT. What with the peremptory declination of the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor of the State, the defection of ex-Senator FITCH and the disgust of prominent and influential men of the party, the Indiana Democracy are in a sorry plight. It is evident that the prairies are not in danger of being set on fire by "Europe with enthusiasm."

HAVING reflected on the narrative of STANLEY, the searcher for LIVINGSTONE, the English press begin to express doubt and detect manifest inconsistencies. One writer starts a query which must have occurred to many minds, to wit: "Will any of your readers inform me if they have received any letters from Dr. LIVINGSTONE? It is curious, that Mr. STANLEY being with him some time, he did not write to some one." It is to be observed that some things in STANLEY's career support the suggestion that the narrative printed by him should be accepted with some grains of allowance.

WHEN our country was in its greatest peril from the rebellion in the South and Copperheadism in the North, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was a Copperhead and the friend of skulkers and domestic traitors. Into his country Federal troops had to be sent to enforce the laws. It was the hiding place of the enemies of the Government. He met with them there and gave them the hand of welcome. All this is indisputable. This is the part CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was playing while General HARTRANFT was raising troops as a volunteer, fighting at their head on nearly every field, and performing services which raised him to the highest grade. Which is best entitled to the confidence of their fellow citizens?

A CONSCIOUSNESS of the damaging effect of he support of TWEED and his associates of the "Liberal" candidates is strikingly betrayed by the *Tribune*. It does not dare to assert that the disgraced Tammany leaders are not among the foremost of GREELEY's supporters, but parades the present Tammany organization, which contains some highly respectable names. Nothing is better settled, we believe, than that the gentlemen answering to their names, or a majority of them, reluctantly acquiesce in the authority of the Baltimore Convention, while the Tweedites were original GREELEY men, and are the hardest workers for him. The difference is marked enough to point a moral which discerning men in general will perceive.

HAS GREELEY become a Democrat, or have the Democrats who have taken him as their candidate become Republicans? And those Republicans who have enlisted and propose to enlist under the GREELEY banner, what do they expect to be—Democrats or Republicans? Men who weigh their acts, and are moved by principle, must necessarily consider these things. If there is no principle in it, nothing but a juggle and a gambling operation, then, of course, there is no reason why those who go into it should reflect or hesitate. For most minds, the conclusion is inevitable that Mr. GREELEY's candidacy is a make-shift for accomplishing what was vainly attempted with SEYMOUR, and that Republicans who assist are responding to an invitation quite as fatal in its consequences as that which the spider addressed to the fly. Republicans tired of being Republicans unquestionably have an opportunity now to seek new associations—but when they come to consider what the associations are, one would naturally suppose the instinctive drawing back would be the

THE artist who executed the c
current number of *Frank Le*
Newspaper, representing the
eral Republican and Demo
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convey a "Liberal"
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not help. In
of Tammany are

that every murderer who evades his doom is the cause of other murders, it is also true that lesser crimes are followed by prompt punishment. So long as capital punishment continues, just so long will this continue. It is seldom that so effective an argument for the abolition of the death penalty is found in such a compass and from such a source.

HOW STOOD MR. BUCKALEW IN 1862, '63 AND '64?

Some of Mr. BUCKALEW's Liberal supporters claim him to have been a war Democrat. Let us see how he stood in war times. The Democratic State Convention of 1862 met at Harrisburg shortly after Gen. MCCLELLAN was superseded in the command of the army of the Potomac. The authorship of that platform has always been ascribed to Mr. BUCKALEW, then prospective candidate for United States Senator. This platform was in unblushing sympathy with treason, and one long, loud shriek of alarm lest their Southern friends should be hurt. So clearly defined was Mr. BUCKALEW's position that immediately on it being ascertained that the Democrats had a majority in the Legislature, he became the special pet of the extreme rebel portion of his party for Senator. BILL MCMULLEN, in January, 1863, concentrated at Harrisburg a thousand Rebel roughs from Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, to *enforce* BUCKALEW's *election to the United States Senate.* The moment the sixty-seventh vote was announced for him, BILL threw up his cap to the ceiling of the hall of the House, the signal agreed upon by his followers to signify that *no blood need be shed by them to insure his election.* That such were the auspices under which he was elected, we challenge contradiction.

Before Mr. BUCKALEW was sworn in, the fifth of March, 1863, the law had passed Congress authorizing the draft to fill our armies to put down the rebellion. Mr. BUCKALEW, however, was notoriously denunciatory of that act. About midsummer of 1863 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in defiance of all judicial courtesy and propriety, was asked for an injunction to restrain the United States officers from enforcing this law of Congress. Judges GRIER, CADWALLADER and MCCANDLESS, all Democrats, had their courts open to hear cases under the law of Congress. To the disgrace of our Supreme Court, WOODWARD, their Democratic candidate for Governor, LOWRIE, then their candidate for Supreme Judge, and THOMPSON, in '72, their candidate for the same place, united in granting a preliminary injunction to restrain the draft in Pennsylvania, thus denying to Congress the power to preserve the Union from annihilation. The people in October, 1863, sent WOODWARD and LOWRIE to the tomb of the CAPULETS, and the first opportunity they have had at THOMPSON occurs in October next. Then these three, *par nobile fratrum* may rest in peace. The people elected AGNEW, and this ignoble attempt to make the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to sanction treason was reversed in less than three months.

The draft went on. Democratic deserters fled—where? oh! where?—many to Canada, but a still larger number to the counties of Columbia and Clearfield, the homes of BUCKALEW and WALLACE, the candidates now of the defunct Democracy for Governor and United States Senator. Deserters in 1863 and 1864 thought *they had a friend in their sympathizers.* Every where, aye, almost every town in those counties—the homes of BUCKALEW and WALLACE—was a refuge for *deserters from the draft.* Pennsylvania's loyal troops, instead of fighting Rebels at the front, had to be sent to disperse deserters, commanded by BUCKALEW and WALLACE, in the rear. The Adjutant General's office at Harrisburg proves this to be the fact.

The Columbia county deserters, tired of hiding in the woods, had what they called a "Camp Meeting" in derision of church going people, amid the shades of Fish Creek. Instead of preachers to exhort them to repentance, the now Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania acted as Presiding Elder, and VICTOR E. PIOLET, of Bradford, and such notorious sympathizers with treason, were the clerical exhorters that surrounded him. These class leaders lectured the deserters on the origin of slavery and the glorious history of the Democratic party, and denounced LINCOLN, STANTON, GRANT and every Union soldier who would hurt their Southern Democratic friends. Some fifty or sixty persecuted patriots, as they called them, who had just escaped from Forts McHenry, Mifflin and Lafayette, were on motion of this Victor E. PIOLET, invited to take their seats on the right hand of the altar, on the left hand of Presiding Elder BUCKALEW, who rose and greeted them as afflicted brethren suffering in a righteous cause.

Men of Pennsylvania! The Presiding Elder of this treasonable Camp Meeting, who had "not a word to say" in favor of the country or its fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, now comes before you for your votes? Will not the bones of LINCOLN and STANTON rise from their graves and rebuke hypocrites such as these?

In contrast with this you "have Gen. HARTRANFT, a Democrat, too, at the breaking out of the rebellion, but who, within a week of the attack on Fort Sumter, organized a three months' regiment, and finally a veteran organization for the continuance of the work, and according to the official register took part in nineteen battles." Which do you prefer, the Presiding Elder of the treasonable conference on Fish Creek, giving shelter and security to the enemy, or the hero of nineteen Union triumphs?

BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINES.

Between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation a fe[w] disp[utes] going on which is thought yer[y] ly to result in war. Indeed, we may any [th]at war between the two powers has [a]lready begun, as the letter of the Repu[b]lic of Foreign Affairs, setting forth [t]he causes of his government published in the New [Y]ork *Herald* a few days ago), proved that the Confederation was ready for an ap[p]eal and the politics of Brazil are supposed [t]o be in favor of taking advantage of [t]he opportunities for extending the [a]rea of the expense of neighboring republ[i]cs. The quarrel has grown out of the allia[n]ce which the world is so familiar, b[e]tween Uruguay and against Paraguay, or rather against [—]ez. By the Argentine Con[s]titution that object [i]s forbidden, but the war which only return a verdict of *not guilty* as every specification, but they find ention was malicious—that it e of three persons, either unsel, or his bail; and furnished by some ANET was bring-

money, lately borrowed in England and in recollection of old time victories over Don PEDRO's people, they may likely enough rush into war with Brazil, though the republic has only two millions of inhabitants while Brazil has nine millions. Brazil may be pleased with the chance.

CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL HARTRANFT.

And His Complete Vindication.

Pending the EVANS investigation, when Gen. HARTRANFT was pursuing that defaulter with all the means which the law afforded, the EVANS ring, or certain members of it, in order to force the Auditor General and State Treasurer to compromise the claim of the State against EVANS, caused the publication of two letters—one in the New York *Tribune* and the other in the New York *Sun*, of the issues of February 28th—making specific charges against Auditor General HARTRANFT, as follows:

First.—That Gen. HARTRANFT had illegally used the moneys of the Commonwealth, in applying the same in carrying on various operations in stocks, to the extent of several millions of dollars, and to the payment of his private debts.

Second.—That Gen. HARTRANFT had used the moneys of the Commonwealth in the purchase of State bonds for his own benefit—particularly the purchase $189,500 of the five per cents. loan, and $31,050 of the six per cent. loan—and the sale of the same to the Sinking fund at a profit to himself of $2,700.

Third.—That Gen. HARTRANFT had corruptly received the sum of $7,000 from GEORGE O. EVANS, the State Agent.

The above are the charges then and there made against Gen. HARTRANFT, and it will be seen that they are as specific as words and figures can make them. Let us see how they were met. On the day immediately succeding their publication, and at the request of the officer accused, Senator HARRY WHITE presented to the Senate, then in session, a preamble and resolutions, embodying these accusations in full, and providing for the appointment of a committee, by the Speaker of the Senate, to investigate the charges—said committee to have full power to send for persons and papers. After debate, the whole matter was referred to the EVANS Investigation Committee, which had all the power with which it was proposed to clothe the special committee. Charges so direct and definite, one would suppose, would be easily investigated. The committee, armed with plenary power, could lay its hand upon any person or thing necessary to establish the truth or falsity of the accusations. There was upon that committee the distinguished Democratic Senator, WILLIAM A. WALLACE, a prospective and possible candidate of his party for Governor; and the party accused of these grave offenses was, in the language the writer who prepared the slanders, "the expectant candidate for the Governor's chair." Had there been any lack of truth in them—even the shadow or semblance of truth—would not Mr. WALLACE have taken advantage of it? Had there been even ground for suspicion, would not that fact have been set forth by Mr. WALLACE? That alone would have been sufficient to stain an unsullied reputation, and would have in some measure tended to excuse the assaults of Gen. HARTRANFT. But mark the result. After careful inquiry, and an examination of all the witnesses whose testimony was likely to throw any light upon the charges, the committee, upon evidence elicited under oath, pronounce these specific charges wholly untrue. The report is brief, but quite as direct and positive as are the charges. It was not only signed by every Senator WALLACE, and is in the words following:

"On the 29th day of February, 1872, a resolution and preamble in reference to a communication in the New York *Tribune* of the preceding day, were referred to this committee. In that communication certain resolutions were quoted which reflected on JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General, and ROBERT W. MACKEY, State Treasurer, and made specific charges against them in their official capacity. It was made our duty to investigate these charges and ascertain the facts attending the attempted introduction of the said resolutions and the publication of the same. We have ascertained that the resolutions referred to in the communication to the *Tribune* were prepared by STRAHAN, counsel for EVANS, EVANS himself or Dr. WILLIAM PAYNE, one of his bail, and that they jointly attempted to procure their introduction into and passage by the Senate and House of Representatives; THAT THE FACTS CHARGED IN THE RESOLUTIONS RECITED IN THAT COMMUNICATION ARE ENTIRE; that in pursuance of this inquiry we called before us all the witnesses whose testimony seemed likely to throw any light upon the transactions charged; that several communications have appeared in the New York *Tribune* and New York *Sun* reflecting on the officials before named, and other persons in private capacity; that these have been based upon data furnished by Dr. WILLIAM PAYNE or some other friend of GEORGE O. EVANS, and that, UPON CAREFUL INQUIRY OF WITNESSES UNDER OATH, WE FIND THAT THE SPECIFIC CHARGES MADE IN SAID COMMUNICATIONS ARE NOT TRUE."

JAMES L. GRAHAM.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
HARRY WHITE,
Committee on the part of the Senate.
D. N. WHITE.
A. C. NOYES,
B. L. HEWETT,
J. D. HANCOCK,
R. A. MCCONNELL,
Committee on the part of the House.

This acquittal is as complete as any ever rendered by a court of justice. Each count in the indictment was carefully passed upon, and a square verdict of not guilty indorsed thereon.

First.—*It is not true* that General HARTRANFT ever illegally used a dollar of the public funds.

Second.—*It is not true* that General HARTRANFT purchased and sold State bonds for his own benefit or emolument.

Third.—*It is not true* that General HARTRANFT corruptly received money from GEO. O. EVANS.

The committee goes even further than this, and not only return a verdict of *not guilty* as to every specification, but they find that the motion was malicious—that it was made for one of three persons, either counsel, or his bail; and furnished by some

form of doctrine to be subscribed and adhered to by public instructors who draw their salaries from the treasury of the State. But whatever ethical or personal objections may be fairly made by individuals against such bonds, it really seems reasonable enough that men who are paid by the public for instructing the people in religion, should be willing to declare what doctrines they propose to teach. At any rate, this is one chief argument insisted upon by M. GUIZOT and his friends. They argue that if the Protestant Church of France cannot, with confession in hand, say, "This is what I teach," the country may not, with safety or dignity, open its purse "to assure to no matter whom the privilege of teaching no matter what at the public expense, on the single condition of assuming a name which signifies nothing." In fact, so far as doctrine is concerned, the word protestant means so much as to mean nothing, as it covers equally the Episcopalian and the Mormon. This dispute in the French Church may tend to hasten the day when none of the churches shall draw aid from the national treasury.

THE GREELEY-SEYMOUR COMPACT.

Herewith we print another batch of proofs concerning the compact entered into between HORACE GREELEY and the leaders of the Democracy, by which the former bound himself to favor the granting of pensions to the rebels, as the price of his nomination and support at their hands. These evidences are so direct and circumstantial in their character, and are adduced with such perfect confidence in the ability of those who offer them to substantiate them down to the minutest particulars, that there can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable person as to their thorough genuineness and authenticity. How they will be met on the part of those whom they affect, remains to be seen. About a week ago the New York *Express* stated that it was authorized by Mr. GREELEY to denounce as utterly false and calumnious the report that any pledge, understanding or agreement, formal or virtual, had been entered into between him (GREELEY) and any member or members of the Democratic party, and a few days later the *Tribune*, referring to the same matter, called on the Binghamton *Republican* either to produce its proofs or to confess itself a wanton slanderer. This, however, was before the publication of the evidence which has now been given, and while the existence of some sort of a bargain or contract between Mr. GREELEY and his Democratic supporters was as yet only intimated. No supercilious or flippant treatment of the matter will now suffice. It is a very grave and serious concern, which not only impugns the honor of Mr. GREELEY and his confederates, but also vitally affects the whole loyal people of the country, who are not yet ready to insult the memories of the martyred saviors of the Republic by recompensing the armed treason and rebellion that laid them low. The charges must be met squarely, and answered—if answered they can be—without trick or artifice or quibble. Will they dare the ordeal to which they are invited?

HORACE GREELEY comes before the people for their suffrages as the self-proclaimed apostle of better ideas and principles of political morality than have yet been known or practiced; and the people propose to find out something about his essential qualities—to know whether he be true man or false hypocrite. If he is willing to bind himself to exert his influence to procure the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers, for the mere sake of getting a "Democratic hook in his nose," or even to contemplate such a subject, the length to which he might possibly go when the barbs were fairly fastened and the lines were in the hands of the rebel-ocracy, may well make thoughtful men pause and reflect. In the light of the revelations that are now being made the intense solicitude of the Democrats to obtain control of Congress, and the candidate's own pledges to ignore the veto power in the event of his election, leaving the entire direction of affairs in the hands of that body, assume an ominous significance. Well might the New York *World* withdraw its opposition to his nomination, and FORNEY, BRADY GARD, SEWELL, DAVIS, and the unrepentant leaders of the rebellion generally, rally as one man to his support. It is time for patriots to be on guard.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR GREELEY REPUBLICANS.

Some time ago, in defining the issues of the campaign, the Missouri *Republican*, which originated the "passive" or coalition policy, stated, as the "main consideration" why Democrats should support it, that its success would carry with it the election of a Democratic majority in the lower branch of Congress; a result which, notwithstanding the Republican preponderance in the Senate, would amount to "a full Democratic ascendancy"—the Cincinnati platform, according to that journal, being more than eight-twelfths Democratic, while the pledges of the candidate who stood upon it fully made up the lacking remainder. In a similar vein the New York *Express* lately pointed out that if Mr. GREELEY were elected he would bring in with him from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and eighty anti-administration Representatives, and that the additional twelve Senators needed to constitute a coalition majority might be gained by an energetic effort to secure the control of the local Legislatures in this State and elsewhere. "When Congress," it said, "we shall have control of the government," and are safe. So, too, we observe that a contract has been entered into in Illinois by which the Democracy are to vote for Liberal candidates in Republican congressional districts, the Liberals, in turn, supporting Democratic nominees in Democratic districts. The campaign in our own State is also to be run in exactly a similar groove. Incidents of this character, showing the existence of a general understanding that this is the course to be pursued. The St. Louis *Times*, answering the objections of a straight-out Democrat to the Baltimore nomination, says it fully agrees with the objector that either PENDLETON, HENDRICKS or HOFFMAN would administer the government as ably and acceptably as GREELEY, if they only had the chance, adding, "the reason why we support GREELEY a little more earnestly than our friend does, is because we want to help them get the chance." If any other proof were needed of the fact that Mr. GREELEY, who said he accepted the Baltimore nomination "in the spirit in which it was tendered," was put forth, and consented to be put forth, as the tool of the reactionary portion of the Democratic party, and to pull their chestnuts out of the fire, the following passage from the *World* will supply it:

"With Mr. Greeley's election to the Presidency we shall elect a Democratic House of Representatives, and also a majority of the State Legislatures, thus making a great inroad into the Republican ascendancy in the Federal Senate."

Republicans are respectfully invited to ponder the significance of these things, as contrasted with the candidate's recent declaration that he is still "as good a Republican as ever." Moreover, if it be in the power of politicians in other ways are trying to obtain control of that his is the use to which the Democratic whose course has elicited such various sion and comment, propose to put ublican recruits. How do they like it?

NFLUENCES THAT NOMINATED GREELEY.

cking on the Mobile *Register's* statet in declaring for GREELEY as against is moved solely by a sense of duty, orn case, to yield up all its cherished ns, the Cincinnati *Commercial* reminds nal that the nomination of Mr. GREEa at Cincinnati and Baltimore, was le to Southern influence. But for ure, it says, ADAMS would have been l at Cincinnati, notwithstanding the ut made the night previous between of GREELEY and BROWN, while the prevented the Baltimore Convenfollowing Democratic usage and straight ticket. This is interesh it does not tell the whole story. alysis of the vote at Cincinnati rate the correctness of the *Comrtion*, as far as it goes, it will show ur contemporary fails to mention Southern strength was strongly reTammany influence, and that the of Mr. GREELEY was the result of a between these two elements. At a similar offensive and defensive alated, and there, as at Cincinnati, the carried the day. In putting "the reality where it belongs," the *Commercial* not forget this fact, nor that—according own statement, made just before the Balore Convention:

"The Democratic party machinery of New York, including Tammany, is at work for Greeley. It is one, also, within our own knowledge, that some of the worst men in this community, those who have lived and fattened upon public plunder, and are notorious schemers to empty the pockets of the many into the hands of the few, are Greeley men, and most anxious to be known as such, evidently pushing themselves, hoping to have profitable recognition. That in Cincinnati which corresponds most closely to Tammany is for Greeley. Our Boss Tweed is a Greeley man."

It is no wonder that honest Democrats, North and South alike, turn with loathing and abhorrence from the discreditable truck and dicker.

THE GREELEY-SEYMOUR BARGAIN.

That there was some extraordinarily powerful impelling motive and bond of union lying back of the visible proceedings of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, more especially of the support of HORACE GREELEY by the Southern ex-rebels, every man of common observation and intelligence knew, since on no other grounds could the strange and unnatural alliance be possibly accounted for. What the character of this secret agreement was is now for the first time explained in the dispatches printed in another part of this paper. In the light of this revelation the whole shameless bargain between Mr. GREELEY and the rebel Democracy becomes easily understood. The agreement of the former to favor the passage of a law providing for the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers, as the price of his nomination and support by the Democratic party tells the whole story. The exposure will fall like a thunder-clap upon the unmasked conspirators, and arouse the people to something like an adequate conception of the perils that were thickening around them. The disclosures not only carry the proofs of their truth upon their face, but they derive strong additional confirmation from the previous course of Mr. GREELEY with reference to his proposition that the people should pay four hundred millions of dollars to the slaveholders in compensation for the emancipation of their slaves, his bailing of JEFFERSON DAVIS, his demand for universal amnesty irrespective of civil rights, and his general anxiety to stand well in the estimation of the leaders of the rebellion. The exposure of the plot will cause a profound sensation throughout the country.

AMONG the influences and agencies exerted at Baltimore to bring about the nomination of HORACE GREELEY, was the circulation of a pamphlet containing a number of reasons why he should receive the nomination, a copy of which was placed in the hands of every delegate present. The fourth "reason" was as follows:

"FOURTH—IT WILL STRENGTHEN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—However deplorable the fact, it is an axiom in politics, that the existence of parties depends mainly upon the spoils of success. The world is not virtuous enough to produce patriotic men in such numbers as to afford a party sufficient of that class in any country. The result is, that parties are based on other considerations. With the leaders the honor and dignity of position are for the most part a secondary consideration. Power and action; but with the lieutenants in the service, who drill and drub the rank and file, 'the loaves and fishes' are the tests of party claims, and the price of their services. The moment the reasonable hope of this character in the prospects of a party, the principles of that party may be asserted in vain,—they will have none of it.

"Hence it is that in our country no party can long survive without some measure of success at the polls—without some means of rewarding its subordinate agencies; and each defeat is disastrous with losses. Our party has failed for many years to convince the masses of its ability to secure prosperity, and obtain the dispensations of power; and it has consequently remained in the minority. Its ability to achieve success now, unaided, is doubted still more than ever before, and that fact needs no argument. We require assistance to gain the vantage ground once more, and when there intrenched, we shall be in a position to refuse allies, or to be an ally, as they cannot but gradually subside in the case now, and we are invited to become the ally of a party which adopts our principles, and brings sufficient force to turn the scales in our favor, we shall be foolish not to accept the aid, and such a union, for the purpose of re-establishing the government in accordance with our principles, and with the advantages to be gained by a partial reconstruction, would be more likely to secure a lasting or lightly esteemed. It is the obligation of duty to accept it, exact a fair proportion of the patronage, and proceed to fortify our outposts for a future independent contest, and we shall be stronger by this course we shall enlist recruits and fill up our ranks, and our organization will be strengthened, and not impaired; consolidated, and not disbanded."

It will be seen that, in addition to the infamous assumption that the majority of men are governed by principle, the appeal to base and mercenary desires and motives—perfidiousness, double dealing and breach of faith to the allies of the Democratic party are deliberately recommended. It is hardly possible to conceive of a lower depth of degradation than that which this "reason" reached. Honest Republicans and Democrats everywhere are respectfully invited to consider it.

It was of course to be expected that the suppression of truth and the suggestion of falsehood were weapons which the opposition press would in this campaign largely employ. A movement which found its origin and impelling power in a conspiracy to reward treason and trample upon the loyal people of the country under tribute for the raising of money with which to pension the very men who tried to destroy it, and brought unnumbered woes and agonies upon it, would not be likely to stop at anything that seemed to stand in the way of its success. Surround with conditions scruples. It is not surprising, therefore, that the late speech of Secretary BOUTWELL in North Carolina, in which he protested against the advice of HORACE GREELEY that the North and South should "clasp hands across the bloody chasm made by the war," should, in their comments upon it, be hacked and hamstrung out of all semblance to the original, or wholly wrenched and wrested from its plain and proper meaning. Mr. BOUTWELL's advice was, that the people should fill up the chasm, so that all could stand on the common ground of equal rights and duties, without a gulf or a fissure between them. This fact, however, is carefully concealed by these journals, the false inference being conveyed that Mr. BOUTWELL and the Republican party threaten to keep the chasm open; whereas he distinctly stated that the welfare of the whole demanded harmony among every part, and that this unity and peace could only be gained by filling up the void and making it solid ground, instead of letting it remain open for a sentimental exhibition of hand-shaking, as the candidate of the Democratic party had cheaply suggested. They will take very little in the end, however, by their dishonest concealment of facts essential to the truth.

INDICATIONS multiply that in France people of the educated classes at least are beginning to lay aside the intensely bitter resentments left by the war. The violent, however natural, passions of the masses were shared to an unusual degree by men of science and literature, who published pamphlets and essays well adapted to increase popular hatreds strong enough already. Learned societies passed resolutions expelling German members and renouncing all future intercourse with kindred societies beyond the Rhine. It is not for foreigners unconcerned in the quarrel to censure such displays of feeling, as they may be blaming others for doing what under similar circumstances they would do themselves. But among highly civilized people, however fiercely such angry passions may burn for a while, it is only for a little while, as they cannot but gradually subside in an atmosphere of reflection, culture and refining arts. At a late meeting of the Archæological Society of Berlin, the President announced to the members that the Paris society, devoted to the same pursuits, desiring to renew the friendly intercourse of the time before the war, had sent them some volumes of its *Revue*. French scholars have also resumed to some extent the ancient habit of sending their publications to their German brethren. It is also noticeable that the scholars of Germany, writing about France and Frenchmen, have done much for the restoration of international good will by the frankness and generosity with which they have recognized and pointed out the merits of the superb nation which bad government and bad men prepared for defeat. Many Frenchmen, on the other hand, ever since the war have been showing their compatriots how much they have to learn from the great German people. Thus literature and science are doing the work of peace-makers.

REVERDY JOHNSON must have lost his memory. In a letter on the political situation, printed in Saturday's *Tribune*, he throws the responsibility of the Ku-Klux laws wholly on President GRANT, altogether ignoring the fact that HORACE GREELEY strenuously urged the passage of the force bill, and demanded that it should be extended over the whole country in order to protect the ballot box and prevent frauds. But this is not the point. Last year Mr. JOHNSON went to South Carolina to defend certain Ku-Klux prisoners. He found the proofs against them to be so overwhelming, and the outrages committed to be of so damnable a character, that—retained for the defense as he was—he voluntarily put himself on record in open court in solemn and indignant denunciation of their infamy, constrained thereto by the commonest dictates of humanity. Has he forgotten this—and has the *Tribune*, which printed his eloquent sentences and applauded them, forgotten that it did so? For how he says "Mr. GREELEY will not tolerate the use of the military for the control of the elective franchise;" and the *Tribune* admits him to its columns to declare, without rebuke, that the Democratic candidate will not enforce the laws. Mr. JOHNSON is an old man, with failing recollection, and on that account is not to be rigorously criticised—but for the *Tribune*, which makes no attempt to supply his omissions or to correct his errors, and which tacitly admits that its candidate, if elected, will conform his action to the requirements of those who stimulated and defended the atrocities which called for the passage of the law in question, there is not the slightest possible shadow of excuse. And the people will so consider it.

FORNEY comes late into the field with his complaints against CAMERON. Having supported CAMERON and been a part of the things whereon he now seeks to hang his complaints, with a consistency which is all his own he makes them a pretext for opposing Gen. HARTRANFT. It is a mere pretext. Nor is he the man to utter a word about the corrupt transactions of CAMERON or any one else. Let him review his own life. Not to go further back, the EVANS disclosure blisters him from head to foot, and should cause him to hide his face from the public forever. Finally it was the FORNEY confederates who found out where the money was. They then procured EVANS's appointment, having first, without imparting the secret, procured the necessary legislation. The money was secured. A portion of it went into FORNEY's pocket. HARTRANFT pursued EVANS while yet the confederates were at their game. How much more of the money FORNEY would have got can only be conjectured. All this is in evidence under oath. Covered all over with this cobloppy, FORNEY is not the man to raise his voice against any one. He talks now of the "personal rule" of CAMERON. When we were beseeching him to come up to our assistance against CAMERON he was, as he had been, on CAMERON's side. It was his appropriate place. Why he did not remain there cannot be imagined, without it was that he had become so bad that CAMERON could tolerate him no longer—a most probable explanation, and one which suggests a degradation that need not be otherwise described.

IN discussing the rights of free speech, as related to the pending campaign, a leading coalition paper remarks that if a man honestly believes HORACE GREELEY will make a better President than General GRANT, it is not only his right, but his duty to say so. "Otherwise," it observes, "free speech is a sin." No Republican will be inclined to deny either the fact or the inference drawn from it. The principle works two ways, however, and if a man honestly believes that General GRANT will make a better President than HORACE GREELEY, it is not only his right, but his duty to say so. But the range of that paper's vision does not extend so far. Hon. H. P. CLAYTON, of Georgia, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under BUCHANAN's administration, and a consistant member of the Democratic party down to the close of the Baltimore Convention, having written a letter in which, after a full and impartial survey of the whole political situation, he comes to the conclusion that the true interests of the country, South and North alike, will be better subserved and advanced by the re-election of President GRANT than by the success of HORACE GREELEY and the openly accused of dishonest and mercenary motives, his support of the Republican party being attributed to the fact that he has certain monetary claims pending against the government. And this is a fair specimen of the boasted "liberality" of the opposition. When these journals undertake to use the goad they should be more careful not to gore their own or by their clumsy manner of handling the weapon.

THE opposition made a great mistake in undertaking to conduct the campaign on a basis of the personal merits of the rival candidates. As between the cautious, prudent and impartial administration of President GRANT, and the visionary Quixotism of HORACE GREELEY, intelligent and thoughtful men generally will have very little difficulty in making up their choice. The latest notable accessions to the Republican party are those of Hon. THOS. A. JENCKES and Hon. ORRIS FERRY, both of Connecticut, both of them men of marked ability and great influence, and both of whom have for many years acted with the Democratic party, and carried its standards into the fight. Dreading the consequences which must inevitably ensue should Mr. GREELEY and his motley crew come into power, these representative Democrats, at one of the largest political meetings ever held in their State, the other day publicly ranged themselves among the supporters of the Republican party. The reasons offered in vindication of their action—that President GRANT was "much the safest man," the voice of the whole ground, and condense into a phrase the entire argument. Their action will have great weight among the Democratic voters of Connecticut. On all sides evidences of the fact that a very considerable portion of the majority which the Republican ticket will receive next November will be derived from the better portion of the Democracy, continue to thicken and increase.

MR. GREELEY's Texas trip last fall was part of the programme arranged with SEYMOUR. Not only was his coming known to the Southerners who received him, but he knew whom he would meet. FENTON's mysterious appearance at and departure from Cincinnati, and the interview while there between him and FRANK BLAIR are now explained. Against probability, against the judgment of many leaders in the conspiracy, GREELEY was next day nominated, the South and the improvised delegations from Pennsylvania and a number of other States, voting solid for him. The spectacle of Mr. GREELEY and HORATIO SEYMOUR entering into an understanding a year in advance, whereby Mr. GREELEY was to become through this kind of machinery the Democratic candidate, while yet he was professing loyalty to the Republican party and its principles, is one of the most degrading to be found in American politics. The woman who enters into correspondence with a libertine can expect but one opinion concerning her conduct. Is the man who sells himself and his principles, and betrays those with whom he has for a life time associated, more deserving of confidence? HORACE GREELEY President, as the result of this bargain, who but HORATIO SEYMOUR and his "friends" will control the administration? And what but pensions to Southern soldiers and kindred schemes will surely be measures of the administration?

AMERICANS are, it seems, more interested than they suspected in Prince BISMARCK's proceedings against the Jesuits, as their expulsion from Germany is likely to cause an important addition to our population. The entire body of the Fathers connected with the monastery of Lanch are reported busy in preparation for emigration to the United States, and their example will, no doubt, be followed by many others. As scholars and teachers the Jesuits no longer possess the relative superiority which in former times distinguished them equally among Protestant and Catholic clergy, and therefore the coming of so many of them cannot be looked forward to as likely to raise the standard of education and learning among us. In anticipation of their arrival and labors in the country there is, we fancy, no particular reason why we should rejoice, or why measures should be taken to receive the reverend immigrants with bonfires and other demonstrations of joy. In fact, the Fathers are quiet men who would probably receive little if any satisfaction from such displays. A reception of the kind would be too surprising to be altogether agreeable to them. On the other hand, there is, we suppose, no reason why their coming should cause any anxiety or alarm. In the working of our democratic institutions even Jesuits are allowed for and can do no harm.

THE opinion so often expressed in this paper that the business element of the country, irrespective of politics and independent of party measures, would be found decidedly adverse to the Baltimore ticket, and would make its influence felt strongly against it when the proper time came, receives increased confirmation with every day's experience. The latest warning against the election of Mr. GREELEY comes from a journal altogether non-political in its character. In a review of the New York metal trade, "*Prices Current*," a New York business circular devoted to the metal interests of the country, says:

"The nomination of Mr. Greeley has had a depressing effect on business, and has filled the minds of financial men with alarm and apprehension for the affairs of next season should he be unfortunately elected."

One of the most significant features of this campaign is the fact that nearly all the great commercial, financial and manufacturing interests of the country, outside of all political considerations, are opposed to the election of the Democratic candidate. It is pregnant with meaning, and is perhaps the best tribute to the safe and prudent character of the policy of the Republican party that could possibly be paid. The candidate of the coalition professes to repose great faith in the business classes of the country—their intuitive insight and sagacity. Let him ponder the import of the fact we have stated.

ANOTHER significant accession to the ranks of the Republican party from the leading men of the South is that of Hon. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE, of Mississippi, an old-time leader in that State, whose public and political life dates as far back as that of Mr. GREELEY himself, and who represented his district in Congress for many years. Colonel CLAIBORNE publicly declares that, as between GRANT and GREELEY, it is the duty of those who, having served faithfully in the Confederate army, have also in good faith laid aside the acts of war for the pursuits of peace, to yield a hearty support to the great soldier who met them on the field of battle, and he characterizes the Baltimore candidate as totally unfit for the Presidency and undeserving of the suffrages of well disposed Southern men. Colonel CLAIBORNE is a wide-spread influence, and is one of the most accomplished orators and publicists of the South. For a number of years past he has kept wholly aloof from politics, but in view of the gravity of the issues involved in the pending contest he considers it his duty to labor for the re-election of President GRANT, on the ground that the elevation of HORACE GREELEY to the Presidential chair would be a national calamity. This is the ground which they all take. Surely where there is so much smoke there must also be some fire.

THE latest mail advices from England chronicle a still further advance in the iron market, and it is expected that the upward tendency will continue for some time to come. In nearly every description of iron prices are fully double the quotations of a year ago, and yet it appears that the trade was never more active than at present. Not only are there no indications that the extraordinary advance in rates will lessen the demand, but it is stated that manufacturers are fairly flooded with orders from all parts of the world. There is a great reluctance to accept future orders on any terms, so confident are manufacturers of further advance. A similar condition of affairs exists in the iron districts of Continental Europe. In none of these markets are there any stocks, the upward tendency continues, and the supply is greatly inferior to the demand. We have before remarked on the procuring causes of this extraordinary rise. Increased wages, reduced hours of